The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8063—VOL XLIX. TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

The price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers, as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 4th instant, at her residence, Phillip-street, Sydney, the wife of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

On Friday the 8th instant, at her residence, No. 65, Stanley-street, Mrs. James Gray, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, 287, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. Isaac Hart, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Castlereagh-street, the wife of Leopold Goldsmith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th instant, by special license, at 6, Elizabeth-terrace, by the Rev. F. Hibberd, of the Masonic Hall, Henry Porter, third son of Mr. Henry Porter, Brisbane, to Marian Chapman Warren, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Warren, Little Campbell-street, Sydney.

On the 11th instant, by special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Mr Thomas Faram, of Orange, to Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Oulton-park, Cheshire.

On the 30th March, at Gunnong-jugrawah, by the Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston, Edward, fourth son of James Chisholm, Esq., of Kippilaw, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Howe, Esq., of Gunnong jugrawah, near Jugiong.

DEATHS.

On the 13th of March, on the station of Ebenezer Orr, Esq., Nemby, Liverpool Plains, aged 73, Gilbert Kelso. He served many years in the British army, fought through the Peninsula, and was wounded at Waterloo.

Drowned at the Richmond River, on the 30th March, 1864, Captain Henry Kirk, late master of the schooner Commerce, aged 38 years. Esteemed through life, and in death deeply lamented.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, 60, King-street, Marrionette, aged 34 years, the wife of Mr. George Whitfield, and eldest daughter of the late W. V. Warman, Esq., Sakinham, Norfolk, England.

At the residence of his father, 251, Sussex-street, Sydney, the infant son of Mr. Hugh M'Millan. He will be interred at 3.30 p.m., this day; friends will please accept this notice.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BOMBAY, 1250 tons, 275 horse power, G. C. BURNE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1864, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd March, 1864.

Return tickets between Sydney and Melbourne will be issued for £14.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND (OTAGO) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (PRINCE ALFRED) .. 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
, A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 24th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 6th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 18th of each month.

A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 6th, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 18th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 28th of each month.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM to AUCKLAND direct.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship OTAGO, H. S. MACHIN, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) April 15th.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodations of this magnificent vessel.

Passengers can book for all the New Zealand ports.

Now loading.

Shippers of horses are requested to complete their arrangements, as only a small number can be taken.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO NAPIER.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship OTAGO, will leave for NAPIER via AUCKLAND, on the 15th April, or as soon after as the English mail arrives.

Shippers and passengers are requested to note that this vessel will proceed on to Napier this voyage.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—RANGATIRA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and ILLALONG, THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, FRIDAY.
To BRISBANE. — CLARENCE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS, and PORT DENISON.—The BALCLUTHA will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton per WILLIAMS.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The COLLAROY about 15th instant.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct.
F. J. COHEN, Manager.
Office—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Regular Communication.—The fine new fast and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.

Saloon, £5 10s.; return, £8 8s.; steerage, £2 10s.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-st.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The powerful steamship SOUCHAYS, R. G. A. PEARCE, commander, will be dispatched for MELBOURNE promptly at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 12th instant. She is now lying alongside the Circular Quay, and passengers are requested to inspect her accommodation.

Rates of passage are as follows:—
Saloon £5 10s. Steerage £2 10s.

She has room for a few tons of light freight, for which early application is necessary to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, on Wednesday Evening.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA. — BLACK SWAN, on THURSDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER. — KEMBLA, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER (GULF DIGGINGS).—BLACK SWAN, on THURSDAY, 21st instant, at 1 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.
From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin; 1s. steerage.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

STEAMSHIP LADY BIRD, for NEW ZEALAND.—NOTICE to PASSENGERS. — The N.Z.S.N. Company's fine fast screw steamship LADY BIRD will leave *Grafton Wharf for* NELSON, WELLINGTON, and PICTON, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m.

Apply to Captain RENNER, on board; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company (limited).

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE and HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The CARNATION, S. SMITH, master, on THURSDAY EVENING. Apply to O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

WILLIAM AND ANN, for SHELLHARBOUR, on WEDNESDAY, at noon.
HODGSON and BLAKEY, agents, 105, Sussex-st.

FOR MYALL RIVER, Port Stephens.—The LYDIA, on WEDNESDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—KATE sails first fair wind. Apply THOMAS HUBBARD, commission agent, Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER. — The SARAH, WILLIAM JOHNSON, master, is now receiving cargo, and sails positively on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA sails THURSDAY next. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR WOGONGA (*Gulf Diggings*).—The very fine new clipper ketch ESTHER (built expressly for the trade), TAYLOR, master, sails first fair wind.

For freight or passage (payable by shippers), apply on board, Campbell's Wharf; or J. THORNE, 81, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI and PELICAN TREE.—The STORM KING, now receiving cargo, and sails TO-MORROW EVENING. Apply at Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

ELLEN for TWOFOLD BAY, on THURSDAY, 14th April. Commercial Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The schooner VIXEN is now fast loading, at Murphy's Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street. For freight or passage apply MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE. The A1 clipper brig GIL BLAS, J. FLEMING, commander, is now fast loading.

For freight or passage apply on board, foot of King-street, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner TRADER, Captain ORCHARD, is now fast loading at the Baltic Wharf, and will clear TO-MORROW. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

N.B.—Has room for a few tons light freight.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader SORATA, Captain JACK will be ready to receive cargo a few days after arrival, and having all her dead weight engaged will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—The regular trader JANE LOCKHART, WILLIAMS, master, is now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ALICE CAMERON, for AUCKLAND.— Will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading at once for signature. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which, or passage, apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.— The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. AUSTIN, commander, is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI. The clipper schooner MARTHA, Captain ROGERS, is now fast loading, and as the principal part of her cargo is engaged, she will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at Duguid's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND. — The A1 clipper barque DAY DAWN, PHILIP JONES, commander, (now hourly expected), will be dispatched six days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The fast-sailing brigantine SURPRISE, Captain HART, having most of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain HART, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.— The clipper barque TRIESTE, 800 tons burthen, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about the 21st April. Has excellent accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. For which early application is necessary to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, Newcastle; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CALCUTTA, direct.—The clipper ship TCHERNAYA, 1222 tons register, H. H. GIBBS, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

PASSENGERS for CALCUTTA.—Intending Passengers by the French ship Fernandez are requested to PAY the amount of their PASSAGE MONEY without delay, as the vessel clears at the Customs THIS DAY.
LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 393, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine A1 13 years British ship PETERBOROUGH, BENJAMIN ORCHARD, commander, will be dispatched for the above port on 25th instant.

For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17 Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for BOURBON and MAURITIUS. — For Passengers only. — The A1 clipper barque MARIE LAURIE, W. CHAMBERLAIN, commander, will be quickly dispatched.

Apply on board at Smith's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PASSENGERS and LIGHT FREIGHT only.—To HONGKONG direct.—The new ship MONTROSE, 779 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, J. J. ROBINSON, commander.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, JOHN HENRY VOLLAR, commander, has the bulk of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for first-class passengers, apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct.—To sail on the 25th April, the splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, HENRY QUIN, commander, is now ready to receive wool at Marsden's Store, and having nearly all her dead weight engaged, will sail as above. The accommodations for passengers are very superior, being spacious, lofty, and ventilated by large ports. Carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES.
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto, £25.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., agents, 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on the 20th April.—The fine A1 ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, 1200 tons, C. DINSDALE, commander, has very superior accommodation for second and third class passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE:
Second cabin £30
Third ditto .... £18 to £20
Steerage (open berths) ...... £16.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

STEAMER ALFORD, from LONDON.— Consignees by this vessel are informed that all Goods for which ENTRIES are not passed by noon, THIS DAY, will be cleared and stored at their risk and expense.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—The captain, owners, and agents will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel.

BRIG KATE, Captain SINCLAIR, from ADELAIDE, will discharge at Grafton Wharf.—CONSIGNEES of 983 bags wheat, to Order, are requested to pass ENTRIES at Customs at once, produce bills lading, and pay freight. Any goods not entered by noon THIS DAY will be landed and stored at the expense and risk of consignee, and the ship will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
JAMES MALCOLM, agent, 227, George-street.

CHARTER.— WANTED, a VESSEL for the conveyance of sheep to a port in New Zealand.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, about 600 tons register, for coals, Newcastle to San Francisco, and lumber back from Puget Sound to a safe Australian port.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FOR CHARTER. — The A1 American barque GLIMPSE, 500 tons register. The Glimpse is a fast sailer, is well found and ready to receive cargo at an hour's notice.

Apply to R. D. MERRILL, 54, New Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 at Lloyd's clipper brig KATE, 360 tons burthen, fit to carry dry and perishable cargo to any part of the world.

Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, 227, George-street.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The new A1 steamship XANTHE, 690 tons register, and 950 tons burthen, 140 horse power—built by Messrs. Martin, Samuelson, and Co., of Hull, in April 1863, and at present engaged in the New Zealand cattle trade, for which she is admirably adapted.

Apply to GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the new Aberdeen clipper barque CLARA SAYERS, JAMES BREMNER, commander. Apply to S. M. SAYERS, No. 10, Campbell's Wharf.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fifth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 31st ultimo, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 11th April, 1864.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventeenth Half-Yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the directors for the past half-year.

By order of the Board,
April 2. JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

THE UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (OF SYDNEY).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the office, 325, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, at 11 a.m., to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending the 31st March, 1864.

By order of the Board,
W. RAE, Manager.
Sydney, 6th April.

CARDIFF COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the third Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the past half-year, to elect four Directors in the room of those now retiring in accordance with the 32nd clause of the Deed of Settlement, and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the company. By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, secretary.

With reference to the above, Proprietors are informed that, in terms of the 40th clause of the Deed of settlement, every candidate for the office of Director is required to give notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.

MELBOURNE AND NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY.—A special general MEETING of the shareholders of the above company is convened to take place at the the company's offices, Collins-street, Melbourne, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of electing a director in the place of T. M. Sparks, Esq., who has resigned.

John Baker Hodgson, Esq., of South Yarra, a duly qualified shareholder, is a candidate for the office, and has given the requisite notice.

By order of the Board.
R. H. GRIERSON, Secretary.
Melbourne, 2nd April.

PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW CONVENTION.—A Public MEETING will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, to petition the Legislature for a Permissive Liquor Law. Chair taken at half-past 7 o'clock. The Hon. GEORGE ALLEN, Esq., will preside.

The following resolutions will be submitted to the meeting:—

FIRST RESOLUTION.
"That, in order to promote a vigorous agitation to impress the Government and Parliament, and give full effect to the deep and wide-spread conviction in the public mind in favour of the principle and policy of the Permissive Liquor Bill, all temperance men and associations, all social reformers, and religious bodies are specially called upon to co-operate with the Executive of the Convention, and to bring their utmost influence to bear in support of the measure to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly."

SECOND RESOLUTION.
"That this meeting disapprove the policy of licensing the liquor traffic, deploring its disastrous results in the augmentation of pauperism, insanity, crime, and taxation; and, viewing it as a system opposed to the growing intelligence, and the religious aspirations of the community, calls upon statesmen and all good citizens to combine in removing so great and alarming an evil."

THIRD RESOLUTION.
"That this meeting cordially approves of the efforts of the Permissive Liquor Law Convention to bring the entire question of the liquor traffic distinctly before the country and the Legislature, and earnestly pledges itself to give a persistent and strenuous support by petitions, votes, and every other legitimate mode of social and political influence, in favour of a *Permissive Liquor Law*."

FOURTH RESOLUTION.
"That it be submitted to the convention for a Permissive Liquor Law, to consider of a memorial to the Legislature, which shall suggest such a measure of reform as is calculated to remedy the existing evils of the liquor traffic, and that the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a petition to the Legislature."
J. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A LECTURE in favour of Abolition will be delivered by Mr. FREDERICK LEE, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, the 18th April, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. precisely. Chair to be taken by John Lucas, Esq., M.P. Admission one shilling. The proceeds, deducting expenses, to be presented to the distressed agriculturists. Tickets obtainable at the EMPIRE Office; of Mr. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street; Mr. Moore, stationer, opposite Cathedral; Mr. Mader, stationer, 395, George-street; Mr. Palser, hatter, 644, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Mountcastle, 319, George-street; and at the Temperance Hall.

REV. G. H. MORETON will deliver his next LECTURE in St. James' Schoolhouse, THIS EVENING, the 12th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject—"Queen Elizabeth (first lecture)."

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MARY and MARGARET PURTLE, from Limerick, landed in Hobart Town 9 years ago, came to Sydney 12 months ago, send address E. N., 44, Bay-street, Glebe.

S. NATHAN, wholesale muslin stamper, please CALL on Mrs. HOFFERMAN.

SAMUEL TUCKER, who left Bristol, about twelve years ago, in the ship China, of Liverpool, his brother John is in the colony. Apply on board the steamship Claud Hamilton.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of HARRY LINTON SMITH, he is requested to apply at the HERALD Office, where he will find a letter addressed to him.

NO. 4 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Firing for MEDAL, at Butts, THIS DAY, at 4.30 p.m. sharp, and selection for English Match.

NO. 3 COMPANY V. R.—Prize SHOOTING, THIS DAY, at 4.30 p.m.

BALMAIN V. RIFLES.—Adjourned Meeting, This Evening, at Adolphus-street School.

NEWTOWN COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A MEETING of the Company will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, when every member is expected to attend, on business of importance.
CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

The Committee will assemble at 7 p.m. on the same evening.

ST. LEONARDS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—I hereby convene a general MEETING of the company for THURSDAY, the 21st, at 7.30 p.m., in the School of Arts, to choose, by ballot, three candidates, from whom one will be selected as Junior Corporal.
H. BOND GARRETT, Captain.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL, Darlinghurst.—ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—The BREADALBANE steamer will leave Woolloomooloo Bay, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, for Middle Harbour. Tickets, 2s. Visitors to provide their own refreshments.

CRICKET.—ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE (SPECIAL) THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock. Members will oblige by attending. Business.—To propose new members, and relative to the engagements of professionals.
PETER C. CURTIS, Honorary Secretary A. C. C.

PARRAMATTA CRICKET CLUB.—The Members are requested to meet at the Club Room, George-street, on TUESDAY, 12th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business of importance.
WILLIAM BYRNES,
JOHN C. RUTTER.

All accounts against the above to be sent in by then.

PENRITH HOSPITAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A Special General MEETING of the Subscribers of this charity, and Residents of the District, will be held in the Court-house, Penrith, on WEDNESDAY next, at 1 o'clock p.m., to devise means of resuscitating the funds of this institution, to prevent its being closed to the public. By order of the Committee.
ALEXANDER FRASER, secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.—In consequence of the continued wet weather, the EXHIBITION and Ploughing Matches of the above society have been POSTPONED until FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant.
W. R. CATLETT, } Honorary
JOHN LACKEY. } Secretaries.

A MEETING of CONTRACTORS and Sub-Contractors, interested in the works in progress in Woolloomooloo Bay, are requested to attend a MEETING, at the Supreme Court Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., on business of great importance.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge.—Monthly Meeting at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Director .... Mr. W. S. Lyster.
Stage Manager .... Mr. W. Lloyd.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Musical Director and Conductor .. Mr. George Loder.

VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT, on which occasion his Excellency the GOVERNOR and LADY YOUNG will honour the Opera with their presence, to witness the second representation of Meyerbeer's
LE PROPHETE.

THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), April 12th, will be presented (for the second time in Australia) Giacomo Meyerbeer's grand historical opera, in five acts,
LE PROPHETE.
DISTRIBUTION.
John of Leyden .... Mr. Henry Squires
Count Oberthal .... Mr. Henry Wharton
Zaccharias .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Jonas .... Mr. E. A. Beaumont
Mathias .... Mr. Fred. Lyster
Sergeant .... Mr. Frank Trevor
Bertha .... Mdlle Rosalie Durand
Fides .... Madame Lucy Escott

Notwithstanding the enormous outlay incurred in the production of this stupendous work, there will be no increase of prices.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock, to set down with the horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.

Box-office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats, which will be secured up to the end of the season.

NOTICE.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance commences at half-past 7.

REMEMBER THIS IS THE LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The Dramatic Season, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER, will commence on MONDAY, April 18th. Mr. CHARLES DILLON and a most efficient company.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Assemblage of the Company engaged To-morrow, Wednesday, at 12.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager........Mr. Richard Younge.
MISS ANNIE LOCKHART
in the popular character of
Pauline Deschappelles in the Lady of Lyons.
THIS DAY, April 12th,
the performances will commence with Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's
LADY OF LYONS.
To conclude with the farce entitled
MAD AS A HATTER.
Monthly tickets, £1 1s. each.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION,
220, Pitt-street,
nearly opposite the Royal Victoria Theatre.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Just added.
Madame DUPREE,
the celebrated fortune-teller, and her Visitor.
Also, the celebrated Cricketer, E. M. GRACE, Esq.
The above beautiful exhibition represents besides the groups of the
ROYAL FAMILY,
SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT, &c.,
above forty life-like figures of the most important personages of the age.
Admission, 1s.; children, half-price.

GRAND MUSICAL ART UNION OF 1864.—By Special Charter under 14th Victoria, No. 13. 243 PRIZES. FIRST PRIZE VALUE, £350.
Now on view.
400 Subscribers at One Guinea.
Tickets forwarded by post on receipt of subscription.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO., 321, George-street.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Enclose your questions, the Clairvoyant will read and answer them without opening the envelope, which will be returned. Fee, 13 stamps per question. EDWARDS, 352, George-st., Lloyd's-passage.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Proprietors are reminded that, in accordance with the resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 15th March, they will be entitled to receive one New Share for every three shares they may hold on the 28th April next, and that not less than one-third of the new shares thus allotted are payable in full on the said day of issue.
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1864.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank's Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1864.

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, 108, Pitt-street.—Copies of the DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES, and of various tracts published by this Association, can be had GRATIS by applying personally or by letter to F. A. BELL, secretary.

DID Mr. JOHN THOMPSON get *T. H.'s* letter? Please answer.

DID J. P. Z. get S. L. A.'s letter? Please answer.

A CARD.—Mr. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, may be consulted from 9 till 6.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s.; four, 7s. 6d.; six, 10s.; twelve, 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician and Operating Surgeon from New York (U. S.), may be consulted confidentially on all Female DISEASES, at 283, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHAS. READ'S Quadrille Party WEDNESDAY next. 75, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

GREEK, Latin, French, Italian, German; private lessons and classes. Address O. and R., HERALD Office.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

GOOD HORSEHAIR, carded, ready for use, 1s. per lb. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

LADIES' BATH ROOMS.—Hot and cold shower Baths at Adger's, 313, George-street.

MR. CHARLES F. STOKES, Auctioneer, Broker, &c. Offices—165, Pitt-street.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England by examination; late District Accoucheur to St. Mary's Hospital, London; Obstetric Surgeon to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary; Vice-President of the Harveian Society of London; and Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, has commenced practice in Sydney, and may be consulted daily at 124, Phillip-street.

NOTICE.—Hair Cutting and Dressing Rooms; rooms for ladies and children. Wigs, fronts, curls, and all kinds of fancy hair work, at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-street North, four doors north of King-street.

NOTICE.—FREDERIC LASSETTER has THIS DAY REMOVED the business of Iredale and Co., to his new premises, 421, George-street, where it will in future be conducted in his own name.
7th December. FREDERIC LASSETTER.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Staffordshire Warehouse, 359, George-street.—G. LANE (successor to Mr. Henry Allen) REMOVED from 58, Market-street, to 359, George-street, four doors from King-street North.

REMOVAL.—MOREY and PRICE, from Pitt-street, to 329, George-street, 4 doors north of Bank of New South Wales.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEELE and CO.
Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864.

REMOVAL.—Mr. CHAPLIN, Accountant, from 173, Pitt-street, to 100, Bathurst-street.

SEWING MACHINE TAUGHT, and Quilting done. Mrs. MEADS, dressmaker, 26, Stanley-st. Pinking done.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Senior, Accountant and Average Stater, No. 10, Exchange, Sydney.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior, Accountant, Estate and General Agent, No. 10, Exchange, Sydney.

CIRCULAR.—Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH beg to intimate that they have transferred that branch of their business relating to the sale of Imported merchandise, to Mr. N. COLLIER, under whose management it has been hitherto successfully carried on; and they have much pleasure in recommending him to their constituents and merchants generally, as they feel confident that all business entrusted to his care will be conducted with due regard to their interests.

Referring to the above announcement, N. COLLIER, in commencing business as Auctioneer and Broker, begs to assure merchants, importers, and others, that his utmost care and attention will be devoted to all sales of goods, either privately or by auction, with which he may be favoured.

His knowledge of the business and long connection with several leading auction firms of this city, will, he trusts, be some guarantee that the interests of his constituents will not suffer at his hands.

Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street.
Sydney, April 6th.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorised Mr. GEORGE FOX, 479, George-street, Sydney, to collect all ACCOUNTS due me. FREDERICK MULHOLLAND, late of Campbelltown.

ESTATE OF HENRY HAYES, of George-street, Sydney, Tailor.—DEBTS due hereto and remaining unpaid by 11th instant will be sued for during the ensuing sittings of the District Court.
JOHN MORRIS, official assignee.
DAVID JONES, trade assignee.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS and DEMANDS against the firm of JOSKE, BROTHERS, and CO., are requested to be rendered forthwith, for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said firm, are likewise requested to settle their accounts without delay. JOSKE, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Bridge-street.

T. F. MORRY'S ESTATE, NEWCASTLE.—All parties having CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to furnish the particulars of their claim to Messrs. DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., Sydney, before the 25th of the present month, or they will be excluded from any Dividend.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons found carting or breaking stone on my property, Botany-street, Surry Hills, or drawing sand through the same, will be prosecuted. M. CHISHOLM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on in this city by PAUL JOSKE, of London, and ALEXANDER JOSKE, of Melbourne, under the style of JOSKE, BROTHERS, and CO., is in course of liquidation. All persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement of their accounts, and all claims and demands against said firm are requested to be rendered forthwith for adjustment.
JOSKE, BROTHERS, and CO.
30, Bridge-street, Sydney, April 12.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROSS.—Creditors in the above Estate are informed that a first and final dividend at 2s. 9 13-16d in the pound is now payable at the office of the undersigned, and all promissory notes held therein are requested to be produced.
W. DRYNAN and CO., 4, Wynyard-street.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against negotiating a CHEQUE drawn by A. J. Watt and Co., in favour of No. 1989, dated 7th April, 1864, amount £11 2s. 2d., the same having been LOST, and payment stopped.

LOST, between Randwick Road and Long Bay, an OPERA GLASS, in sling case. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Mr. GOODWIN'S, Vine Cottage, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on Sunday morning last, a RETRIEVER BITCH, about six months old. The finder will be rewarded by applying at 404, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, a small LOCKET, containing likeness of a lady and little boy. The finder will receive £1 reward on delivering the same at 261, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

LOST.—A White Pointer DOG, with lemon ears and spot on forehead. £1 reward will be paid for him. £10 for information sufficient to convict, if detained after this notice. W. M'QUADE, Potts' Point.

LOST, in Sydney, or near Ultimo, a green leather POCKET-BOOK, containing one £5 note, also papers which are of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will bring the papers, with or without the money, to the Parramatta-street Police Station, will greatly serve the loser.

LOST, on Sunday, April 10th, a POODLE DOG; feet clipped. Any one bringing it to Dr. VAUGHAN, No. 15, Kent-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Messrs. Dickson and Burrows in favour of John Isaacs, for £85 6s. 10d. The finder will be rewarded on returning the same to 597, George-street South.

LOST, a Black DOG, with white nose, feet, and breast; had on a chain collar with "W. Balham" on it. As the dog is well known in Sydney, any one detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. If brought to the Volunteer Club, will be rewarded.

LOST, on the 9th instant, a White COCKATOO. A reward of 10s. will be given by G. EVE, 123, Clarence-street.

LOST, a small Black and Tan TERRIER, with plated collar on; also, a Manila POODLE. Whoever brings them to 253, Castlereagh-street, shall be rewarded. Any one detaining them will be prosecuted.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED from St. Leonards, a Spotted COW, yellow and white, hoop horns, HH near rump; heavy in calf (will now be calved). Whoever will bring her to Mr. JAMES REID, St. Leonards, or Mr. Well's hotel, will receive the above reward. Any person found detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs. WILLIAM REID, Newtown.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD. Large Newfoundland PUP lost. G. L. CARTER, George and Goulburn sts.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of from £200 and upwards. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 119, King-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
The circulation of this WEEKLY JOURNAL exceeds 10,000 copies.

On and after the present date, when sent through the Post Office, the price will be ONE POUND for FOUR QUARTERS, payable in advance.
Single Number.................Fourpence.
Stamped.......................Fivepence.

The Country Edition is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY MORNINGS, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY MORNING, at five o'clock.

The following are the cash terms of advertising:—
Two lines, and under.................. 1s.
Four lines, ditto...................... 2s.
Six lines, ditto....................... 3s.
Eight lines, ditto..................... 4s.
Ten lines, ditto...................... 5s.
And Threepence for every additional line for each insertion.

Advertisements for both the TOWN and COUNTRY EDITIONS must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, 1st April.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Yearly, Half-yearly, and Quarterly TICKETS, for the quarter commencing April 1st, are now ready for issue. Subscription (which includes admission to reading-room, use of circulating library, and library of reference, admission to lectures, and various classes), £1 per annum.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Great Unreserved SALE of English-manufactured furniture, pianofortes, pier glasses, drawing-room suites, &c., just landed ex Chaa Sze and Nourmahal. These superior goods are now on view at the Rooms of the undersigned prior to sale by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, April 12th, at 11 o'clock.
BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia.

SHARES for SALE by the UNDERSIGNED —
Bank of New South Wales
City Bank
Australasian Steam
Hunter River New Steam
Illawarra Steam
United Fire and Marine Insurance
Pacific Fire and Marine
Sydney Insurance
Australian Gas-light
Wallsend Coal
Minmi Coal
Bulli Coal
Peak Downs Copper
Debentures—Government
Australasian Steam.
W. BARTON, 311, George-street.

JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES for SALE. W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

A. S. N. CO.'S SHARES for SALE. W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

£5000 TO LEND, on City Property. W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

UNION BANK SHARES for SALE. W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

£500 TO LEND on good security. Apply W. N. B., HERALD Office.

ADVANCES, on personal security, on furniture and stock-in-trade, without possession, to any amount, immediately, and on mortgage at 8 per cent. RICHENS GEDYE, next School of Arts.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a LUNATIC ASYLUM at Auckland. Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at 8, Macquarie-place, Sydney. Tenders must be left at the above address, on or before the 14th April. GILFILLAN and CO., 21st March.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the Erection of a Villa, on the Glenlee Road. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, Pitt-street. Tenders to be delivered on or before 18th April.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are required for the Stone work of a Family Mansion, at Darling Point. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street. Tenders to be delivered on or before MONDAY, 18th April.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of stabling to premises on the Point Piper Estate. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. J. J. DAVEY, architect, 382, George-street, where tenders are to be delivered by noon, 14th instant.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders are required for FIXTURES and Alterations to Shop. E. DAVIS, 396, George-street.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are required for Building the Walls of a Church at Manly Beach. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before TUESDAY, April 26.
No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—TENDERS are required for a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for the above society. Applications to be sent in, on or before 1st of May next, to the Secretary; from whom all particulars may be obtained. JAMES GRAHAM, secretary, 30, Glebe-street, Glebe.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of WILLIAM POILE, of Muswellbrook.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Stock-in-trade in this estate. To be addressed, on or before the 16th instant, to the undersigned, from whom particulars of stock may be had.
JOHN WATKINS, } Trustees,
DANIEL BULMAN, } 440, George-street.

ALTERATIONS. — CLEARING-OUT SALE of Fancy Goods, Cabinetware, Toys, Glassware, &c., &c. No reasonable offer refused at E. DAVIS' Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-street.
TOYS.
Wood horses, 6d; large size, 2s to 5s, worth double
Large wax dolls, 8d; crying ditto, 5d, dressed
Boxes of tools, 6d, 1s; large size, 2s 6d
Ditto of paints, brush, and saucers, 1s
Pewter tea sets, reduced from 1s to 6d
Horses and carts at half-price
I. R. squeaking heads, 9d; arks, 6d
Boxes toys, a large assortment, 4d and 6d box
Large drawing slate and pencil, 1s
Great variety of other toys, at half the usual price.
CABINET WARE.
Work boxes, 2s
Large size, satin lined, fancy head, 6s 6d
Papier mache ditto, 9s 6d
Good quality writing desks, 7s, worth 15s
Papier mache folios, 1s 3d
Dressing-cases fitted complete, silver-top bottles, pearl and brass strapped; will be sold very cheap.
SUNDRIES.
Glass vases, 2s 6d pair; pomade jars, 1s, pair
Figures under glass shades, 6s 6d pair
Lustres, figures, &c., greatly reduced
Albums, 2s 6d; ladies' companions, 2s
Watch-stand, good article, 1s
Card receivers, in glass, lava, &c.
Ladies' bags, at English cost price
Large assortment of basketware, very cheap
Tricopherous, 1s per bottle, or 10s per dozen
Chess and draught men and boards
Coarse brushware of every description
Games, puzzles, &c., &c.
Portmanteaus, cheapest in Sydney.
E. D. would remind purchasers the sale is genuine, during the alterations, now being made.

AROMATIC EAU DE COLOGNE, Lavender Water, Toilet Vinegar, &c. (Gosnell's). AUGUSTUS, next Victoria Theatre, agent for the Sale of Gosnell's Perfumery, Soaps, Brushware, &c.

PORTMANTEAUS for the Overland Route. M'MAHON'S Portmanteau Depot.

RIMMEL'S ½ lb. Bar Soap 6d, 1 lb. ditto, 1s, M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

FINE Old Windsor Soap, 1s per lb. M'MAHON, 410, George-street, next the City Bank.

SILK Umbrellas, 10s 6d each; Alpaca ditto, full size, 6s. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

GOSNELL'S Trichosarous or perfect Hair Brushes, a fresh supply just received at M'MAHON'S.

THE Medicated Oil for the hair, large bottles, with patent stoppers, 4s 6d each, at M'MAHON'S.

DR. BARRY'S Tricopherous for the hair, warranted genuine, 1s per bottle. M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

WICKER Perambulators, 30s each; ditto with hoods, 42s. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

THE Petroline Soap, 6d and 1s per packet. M'MAHON'S Perfumery Warehouse.

THE Plantagenet Guard Razor, warranted to shave without cutting, 7s 6d each, at M'MAHON'S.

A NEW PATENT MANGLE for SALE, with a good connexion. 198, Lower George-street.

BOAT for SALE. Apply at No. 68, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, DAMAGED MAIZE. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Stores, 101, Sussex-street.

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New South Wales,
The Treasury, April, 1864.

TREASURY BILLS PAYABLE IN SYDNEY OR IN LONDON.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until MONDAY, the 18th April, for Treasury Bills to be issued under the authority of 27 Victoria, No. 8, to the extent of FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS (£50,000), secured upon the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, and subject to the following conditions, viz :—

1. The Bills will be dated 1st April, 1864, and will be payable on 1st January, 1868, in Sydney or in London, at the option of the holder; but notice must be given, on or before the 1st July, 1867, of the place at which it is intended to present the Bills for the payment of the principal. After the expiration of twenty-four months from the date thereof, the Bills will be received by the Collector of Customs in payment of revenue, and also by any persons authorised to receive the purchase-money for land sold, or any rent or assessment payable to the Crown.
2. The interest will be six pounds per centum per annum, payable half-yearly either in Sydney or in London, and the place at which it is desired that the interest be paid must be endorsed on the Bills, at the Treasury, Sydney, or at the office of the banking agents, London, three months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.
3. The Bills will be issued in sums of one hundred pounds, or any multiple of one hundred pounds.
4. The Bills will be transferable.
5. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Bills, and must be endorsed "Tender for Treasury Bills."

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 28, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required. C. M. SMITH, Manager.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
EDWARD FLOOD, ESQ. | JOHN BINNY, ESQ.
J. B. RUNDLE, ESQ. | E. C. WEEKES, ESQ.
M. ALEXANDER, ESQ., M.L.A.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. DONALDSON, LAMBERT, and CO.
This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,660,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

METCALFE'S MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 9, Bridge-street, Sydney.
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
Agents in Newcastle—Messrs. J. Ward and Co.
London—J. B. Metcalfe, Esq., Lloyd's.
Marine Surveyor—Captain Kendall.
MARINE risks on GOODS, to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on SHIPS, taken at lowest current rates; particulars of which can be obtained at the OFFICE.
Policies to Great Britain are granted in triplicate if required, payable in London.
M. METCALFE, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

INSURANCE ON WOOL.—Marine Insurance on Wool, by first-class vessels, effected at reduced rates.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent New Zealand Insurance Company.
Macquarie-place, 28th January.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz:—
First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.
Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.
Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.
SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, ESQ., C.E.
LIFE BRANCH.
At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.
Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M.R.C.S.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital—£250,000,
With unlimited liability of shareholders.
Risks taken to all parts of the world
Marine Surveyor—Captain R. F. Pockley.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.—POLICIES issued by this company are now entitled to all the benefits conferred by the "Life Assurance Encouragement Act," of 1862.
Particular attention is requested to the bonus and half-premium scale peculiar to this company. Under the new Act assurers are protected against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women can effect policies in their own names. Endowments for children, and every other form of assurance can be effected without delay or expense, at the chief office in Wynyard-square, or any of the company's agencies.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
100, King-street, near Pitt-street.
Messrs. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., having now completed the extensive alterations in the premises and show-rooms of the above establishment, beg leave to announce that they will feel honoured by a visit of inspection from their friends and the public in general.
November 28th.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER makes its own soap, and saves one-half of time, two-thirds of soap, and three-fourths of labour. A penny packet will make a pound of Glycerine Washing Soap, possessing extraordinary lathering and detergent qualities. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromly-by-Bow, London.
Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales: Messrs. R. and W. PAUL, merchants, 89, York-street, Sydney.

THE RECENT TWADDLE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE ON THE SUBJECT OF UNION.—To the Editor of the HERALD.—Sir,—A jaunty, flippant article appeared in the recent number of the PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. From the heading of the article—"The New Chimeras"—the writer takes occasion to enlighten the ignorance of his readers or to display his own knowledge with respect to the old original chimera. "Tremendæ flamma chimeræ," he informs us, "is the description Horace gives of THE MONSTER which frightened the ancients." Was there, then, but one monster that frightened them? And did that one monster frighten them all? My former teachers led—and, as it now appears, misled—me to a different view of the matter. But our author proceeds, "And it is generally understood to personify the volcano of Lycia." What is? Is it Horace's description so called of the monster, or the monster itself? On either view, I do not exactly see how the personification spoken of was effected. The words of Horace apply to the monster, and do not ascribe to it personal attributes. They cannot, therefore, be said to personify even the monster, and can still less be said to personify the volcano. And then, if we take the other construction of the language before us, how could the monster personify the volcano? It did not—how could it?—in any way represent the volcano as a person? The truth is that this writer is unable to impart to his ideas the moderate degree of definiteness which is necessary as a basis for accurate and appropriate expression. But let us give him his own way for a little,—we may safely do so while he is dealing only with the hoary legends of antiquity,—and let us listen to him as he informs us that the volcano in whose case he says a personification was effected, though no one can see how, "emitted its smoke and flame"—naughty volcano—"and was impenetrable to the timid because of the serpents abounding at its base." What! impenetrable only because of this cordon of serpents! Wonderful! One would have thought that it would have been rendered impenetrable to all except the most determined suicides by the "smoke and flame" which it emitted, though the King's highway conducted to the very edge of its crater.

After this communication or display of knowledge and exposure of incapacity, the writer proceeds to define the meaning of the term chimera as an English word—a word naturalised in the English language. This he does under the guidance of "the sage,"—not Solomon, I suppose, but some other "sage," for I believe Solomon did not understand English, and yet, when "THE sage" is spoken of, no particular "sage" having been previously mentioned, he has, most will think, as good a right to the distinction as any other.

Having at length imparted to his readers sufficient information from the "Classical Dictionary" and the English dictionary to enable them to understand him,—difficult and bootless achievement,—he addresses himself to the work before him, that of destroying "the new chimeras," acting thus the part of a "new" Bellerophon. And I must confess his mode of procedure bears some resemblance to that of the old one. It is said of the latter that he rode a winged horse, and that this same winged horse at last threw him, and the former also attempts lofty flights which certainly he is not always able to sustain. Witness the breakdown in the case of "personify" for example. Let us, however, follow him. "Such," he says, for it is thus he begins, "Such is the ecclesiastical chimera that emits smoke and flame in New South Wales to terrify the conscientious." That we may understand this announcement we must ascertain what the "such" with which it begins carries forward and imports into it. In the immediately preceding context we have "the sage's" and by adoption the writer's own definition of "the term chimera," and, accordingly, what the "such" imports into the statement which it introduces is simply the contents of that definition. We are first told that "the term chimera is applied figuratively to any wild or incongruous fancy arising in the mind;" and then we are told further that "the ecclesiastical chimera" of which the writer speaks is what the term chimera thus signifies, in short that it is a chimera. How important the information thus communicated! What a stride is made by the communication of it towards enlightening the readers of the PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE! Surely, with the advantage of such instruction, they must be well equipped for dealing with the question of Union.

After a snatch, in the style with which we are now familiar, of what professes to be narrative, but is not, we meet with the following statement in italics:—"The basis was then fully agreed upon, and union determined." Here we have another illustration of the utter want of definiteness in the thinking of this article-writer. He cannot perceive, at least does not, that the verb DETERMINE, though transitive in certain applications of it, is intransitive in the sense in which he uses it, and, therefore, needs a preposition to connect it with the object to which its action refers. If, however, he wrote without flippancy or assumption, I would have taken no notice of his blundering or of the incapacity which it betrays; but when a person, than whom few have less right to do so, chooses to assume airs and renders himself offensive by his self-inflation, I deem it to be the right treatment of him, the treatment that will most speedily and effectually abate the nuisance, to reduce him to something like his proper dimensions by a smart puncture or two.

While the preceding observations render it evident that no consideration is due to the views of this article-writer or to any reasoning he is capable of employing, his mode of referring to some matters of fact demands a little notice. After informing us that the Union was "determined," as he expresses it, he proceeds in the sort of style by which he continually shows that his mind cannot reduce anything to its proper shape, to state that "a draft bill for legalising the transfer of property to a church with a new designation is being prepared." You would think that he is speaking of some model bill applicable to every case bearing the general character which he indicates, every case, namely, of "the transfer of property"—of any property—"to a church with a new designation"—to any such church. He cannot present the case to which he refers under its individual distinctive character. Discrimination and definiteness are not in his line, nor does he seem to be capable of them. However, at the stage thus reached, "lo!" these are his words, and he puts them in italics, "A new chimera has arisen." Having announced this fact, he incontinently vociferates, "Bellerophon to the rescue." In obedience to his own summons, he presents himself as the Bellerophon of the occasion, and, in doing so, he naturally enough inquires, "What is this?" He proceeds at once, however, to answer his own question—and such an answer! Here is the first sentence of it:—"The Synod of Australia must first"—"FIRST" in relation to what?—"dissolve its connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and omit that portion of its designation by which it may, as an independent body, act for itself, and on an equal footing with others enter into union." What on earth can this mean? He speaks of "that portion of its designation by which it may, as an independent body, act for itself," &c. Now I know of no such portion of its designation; and, if there were any such, why "omit it?" It ought rather to be retained. I think I can guess what he meant to say, but I have to do with what he HAS said; and he could scarcely have said anything more incoherent and absurd. But let us get on to the chimera; and here is his own description of it: "But say the interpreters, it can only do so,"—that is, "first dissolve its connection," &c.—"by getting an Act of Parliament to enable it to hold property as the Synod of Australia, NOT in connection with the Established Church of Scotland!" I believe I am the "interpreter" more particularly referred to; but I made no such statement as this slayer of chimeras imputes to me. I knew quite well, I do not see how any man with a fair share of common sense could fail to know, that the Synod of Australia or any other Synod could, under any name it chose to assume, "hold property" duly conveyed to it under such name, without an Act of Parliament to enable it to do so. What I urged was not that it could not "hold property"—that is, any property,—under a new designation, without an Act of Parliament to enable it to do so, but that it could not without such an Act hold under a new designation the property vested in it under its present designation. This is quite a different thing, although, of course, this writer cannot see the difference. I believe, however, that, notwithstanding his blundering unintelligible way of expressing himself, it is this latter view,—the view that I actually urged,—that he intends and represents as a chimera. But it is a chimera, as a brief statement of facts will show. At a meeting of a committee, of which I am a member, held to consider the draft of a bill, to secure that the property held by the several parties to the Union shall be held by the proposed United Church, I pointed out that the bill as drafted did not empower the Synod of Australia in connection with the Established Church of Scotland to hold under the new designation which it is required to assume before the consummation of the Union, the property vested in it under its present designation. The other members, however, maintained, and none more confidently than the Editor of the PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE, that no legislation was necessary for this purpose. Adhering still to my own view, I took an early opportunity of calling on the very able lawyer by whom the bill was drafted, and stating it to him, when he informed me that I was quite right,—that he had not been made aware that the Synod of Australia in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, was to change its designation before the consummation of the Union, and that he had therefore drafted the bill in the belief that no such prior change of designation would be effected. I subsequently communicated the result of this interview to the Committee, but the Editor of the PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE still clung to his former error. I believe, however, he has since found it necessary to surrender it. So much for this chimera which turns out to be no chimera.

I must for the present defer any further criticism of this precious article and its author.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM M'INTYRE.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., 100, King and Elizabeth streets.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.—ELEEMOSYNARY AND RELIEF FUND, GARRY OWEN ESTATE.—The proprietor of this estate has consented to the adoption of a plan for raising a sum of two thousand pounds, to be applied to the above purposes. This sum to be vested in trustees, to be named for that purpose, and to have the power of distributing that fund in such proportions as they may see fit amongst the charitable institutions of the colony, reserving, however, at least £500 for the relief fund provided for the sufferers from the late floods throughout the country, and £500 to be applied by the proprietor (through the trustees) for such charitable purposes as he shall name.

The plan is a novel one, yet it is simple, and, if generally supported, will certainly effect the object desired.

The plan proposed is as follows—

This estate is thickly timbered, and within two miles and a quarter of Sydney, and it is proposed to dispose of the timber on this land and the right to cut, take, and carry away this timber by six hundred lots or shares of fifty pounds each.

This property is divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1 comprises Garryowen House and domain of 107 acres fronting the Balmain Road; and Lot No. 2, comprising the orangery and 40 acres of land at the opposite side of the road, and fronting Garryowen Domain.

It is proposed that tickets shall be issued to each shareholder, and that the trustees shall name a day to have those tickets drawn in a public room, and in the usual way, and in the presence of such of the shareholders (or their agents) as may think fit to attend; and the ticket holders may themselves draw their tickets, or permit a person appointed by the trustees to draw the same in their presence, and the highest number thus drawn will be entitled to cut the timber from off Lot No. 1, comprising the house and domain of 107 acres as aforesaid, and so in like manner will be the next highest number of Lot No. 2 entitled to cut the timber from that land.

These lands are mortgaged, and consequently the mortgages must be paid, and the trustees of this fund are to pay off all such mortgages out of the fund arising from the subscriptions referred to; and the owner of this estate being desirous to secure to the highest number drawn, and to the second highest number drawn the right of cutting all the timber from off the said lots, Nos. 1 and 2, has agreed to join the mortgagees (they consenting thereto) in assigning said mortgages to the holders of the lots No. 1 and No. 2, and thereby absolutely vesting in the holder of each lot the land for 1000 years to enable them to cut down and dispose of the timber growing thereon, and thereby having the absolute and uncontrolled possession of the said land comprised in lots No. 1 and No. 2 for the said period of 1000 years, in consideration of the said mortgagees so assigning their respective mortgages to the persons entitled to lots No. 1 and No. 2, and in consideration of the said trustees first paying the sum of £1000 to such charitable institutions as they shall see fit, and upon the further consideration that the holder of lot No. 1 shall pay to the said trustees a sum of £700, and the holder of lot No. 2 the sum of £300 to the said trustees, thereby making together the said sum of £1000, to be applied by them to charitable purposes aforesaid. And upon further consideration, that the said trustees first pay off the mortgages and apply the said sum of £2000 to the charitable purposes aforesaid, and pay the surplus (if any) over to the proprietor of this estate. Not more than six hundred shares to issue, at £50 per share, or a fewer number as may be fixed on.

Should it so happen that six hundred shares cannot be disposed of, the trustees may, with the consent of the proprietor, proceed to close the disposal of shares, and name a day for the public drawing of the numbers representing each share or ticket.

All moneys paid for shares to be paid to the said trustees or their agents ONLY, and to be held and disposed of by them as trustees in pursuance of the trusts aforesaid.

If a sufficient number can be procured to carry out this project at £100 per share, no more than 300 shares shall issue, but, as before stated, the trustees shall be at liberty in either event to close the subscription list, and have the highest and second highest numbers declared entitled to their respective lots, in manner and on the conditions hereinbefore stated.

Plans are being prepared particularly describing lot No. 1 and lot No. 2; they are to be distributed, together with this prospectus, throughout the colony for general information, together with a sketch of the locality in which they are situated.

In case any difficulty shall arise to prevent the carrying out of this project, the money so paid by the respective shareholders to the trustees shall be returned to each subscriber, without any deduction whatsoever, immediately on the abandonment of the project, which shall not under any circumstances exceed the period of three months. Several small portions of land will be added, having very valuable timber thereon, making about 50 lots.

The trustees shall be named in the next advertisement.

N.B.—It will be observed, no doubt, that the proprietor does not profess to pass an estate in fee, but only an indefeasible right of possession and exclusive ownership of the lands for a period of 1000 years, during which period the fortunate holders of lots No. 1 and No. 2 may cut down the timber thus sold, as he, his heirs and assigns may see fit; and subsequently purchase from the proprietor the fee of said lands after the expiration of 1000 years.

NOTICE OF ACCOUNTS CURRENT, and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION LODGED.—ACCOUNTS and PLANS in the undermentioned Estates, showing dividends on concurrent claims proved (after providing for preferential claims in full), now lie for inspection in the office of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney. They may be inspected by the insolvent, any creditor or other person interested, for fourteen days from date hereof; and any such person conceiving himself aggrieved by any charge or provision in any of the said accounts or plans may, within that time, enter his objection in writing in the said office, stating the grounds; and he shall at same time serve notice upon the Official Assignee and upon any party affected thereby, to show cause in due course why the said accounts or plans should not be amended; otherwise the Official Assignee will, on the 28th day of April current, apply to confirm the same as lodged. Dated at Sydney, the 11th day of April, 1864.
ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

In the estate of GEORGE BONNOR, equalising dividend of 8s 9¼d. in the £.
In the estate of GEORGE J. CROUCH, equalising dividend of 5 7-32½ in the £.
In the estate of ISAAC SIMMONS, equalising dividend of 3½d. in the £.
In the estate of HENRY DEELY, a second dividend of 11 11-16d. in the £
In the estate of W. G. AINSWORTH, a fourth dividend of 5 11-31d. in the £.
In the estate of WILLIAM ATKINS, a second dividend of 8-61d. in the £.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U. S.), may be consulted confidentially on all special diseases, nervous and physical debility, and all neglected complaints.
Dr. VAN HEEKEREN'S great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.
All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.
Consultations to both sexes from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.
N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

ADVICE GRATIS, Mornings and Evenings.—Dr. PERRY and CO., 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street, may be consulted on all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairment of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, and skin diseases, &c. Patients, consulting by letter, should be minute in stating their cases. Inviolable secrecy maintained. 126, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

DR. PERRY and CO.'S Cordial BALM of SYRIACUM. Price 11s. per bottle. 126, Castlereagh-st.

DR. PERRY and CO.'S well-known Work, price 2s 6d. 126, Castlereagh-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, may be confidentially consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, local weakness, lassitude, &c., at their residence, 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

DR. LA'MERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.—Just published, price one shilling, post free for fourteen stamps, sold in Sydney, at Mr. ROBERTS', 284, Pitt-street.
Self-Preservation—a Popular Essay on the Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility resulting from injurious habits or excesses. By Dr. La'Mert, 37, Bedford-square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.
Patients residing in Australia can be treated successfully by correspondence, on minutely describing their cases; and remedies prepared expressly for each particular case will be forwarded to any address, with safety and secrecy, to all parts of the world. 37, Bedford-square, London.

THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE, a new medical work (having extensive circulation) on nervous debility, &c., by Dr. Dawson, M.R.C.S.L.E., late surgeon to the London Dispensary; price, 2s. 6d. To persons suffering from any of the complicated consequences of nervous debility Dr. DAWSON offers speedy and permanent relief. Surgery, 106, Elizabeth-street North. Consultations daily from 9 till 9.

WORM POWDERS, completely superseded by A. J. WATT and CO.'S WORM LOZENGES.
It is the opinion of medical writers that few people, whether infants or adults, are free from worms, particularly females and children; and that greater numbers are carried off by those diseases of which worms are the cause than by any other disorder incident to the human body. The efficacy of the Lozenge (as thousands in Sydney can testify) may be depended on, as it is safe, certain, and efficacious, both for adults and children, and for the latter peculiarly adapted, as it is most agreeable to take.
Prepared only by A. J. WATT and Co., chemists and druggists, opposite the Police Office, in boxes, at 1s and 2s each.
A liberal allowance made to country druggists and storekeepers.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Lozenges, after having been extensively prescribed for many years, have been found a safe and unfailing remedy in all cases. They are certain and efficacious, both for adults and children; and for the latter peculiarly adapted, being most agreeable to take. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., chemists and druggists, 537, George-street, Sydney, and sold in boxes at 1s. and 2s. each.

ESTABLISHED 21 Years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

CHARCOAL LOZENGES, recommended by the Medical Profession as a specific for indigestion, bile, flatulence, fetor of breath, and all disorders of the stomach. Sold in packages, 1s. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the most gentle yet most effective aperients, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always set the stomach right, rouse the liver, stimulate the kidneys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

ALBUMENISED PAPER.—Just received, a fresh supply. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—MALARIOUS DISEASES.—Fortify the system.—Can the frame and the constitution be so reinforced and invigorated as to resist successfully the depressing effect of privation and exposure in an unwholesome climate? Beyond question they can. This fact is established by the experience of the thousands in California and South America, who, relying upon the famous American invigorant, known as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, set at defiance the vicissitudes of temperature, and enjoy perfect health in regions where deadly epidemics and endemics prevail. It is not claimed that this preparation (heretofore comparatively unknown in Australia) is a universal curative, but as a means of preventing the diseases that afflict new countries, it is incomparably the best medicine ever advertised. It combines many properties, all tending to promote a habit of body calculated to withstand and repel the influence of empoisoned air, impure water, great heat, and sudden atmospheric changes, and hence, to the miner, the new settler, and the traveller, it is a positive necessity. As a cure for dyspepsia, and fever and ague, it has, to a great extent, taken the place of all other remedies in the United States and throughout tropical America.
For sale by all first-class druggists.
Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure, and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilette, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favour of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving—smarting and tenderness of the abraded skin.
Sold by all druggists and perfumers, and by J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 219, Pitt-street.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
CHILLS AND FEVER DEFIED.—Armed with BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, persons residing in fever and ague districts, may laugh at that prostrating disease. One bottle of this potent vegetable tonic breaks the chills, and by persevering in its use, the strength is completely restored, and the system fortified against the malaria which generates the complaint. For thirty years this has been the universal experience in localities infested with intermittent fevers. But the benign effects of the great Life-preserving Specific are not confined to any class of ailments; its scope is almost as wide as that of disease itself. Scrofula of the direst type flesh-consuming cancer, contractions of the joints, sinews, and muscles, torpidity and congestion of the liver, morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, asthma, liver cough, eruptions, rheumatism, general debility, are subdued with a rapidity and certainty that amazes the most experienced physicians, by its searching, healing, soothing, and invigorating properties.
For sale by all druggists, and by J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 219, Pitt-street.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
TORTURES OF THE HEAD.—Imperfect digestion, with its invariable concomitants, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony, when a course, and in some cases, ONE DOSE, of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequence together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mildest and most efficacious of all cathartic and anti-bilious medicines—which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, a morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand. In all cases where the liver is seriously affected, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most potent purifier of the animal fluids the world has ever known, will greatly facilitate a cure. The pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medicines are kept by leading druggists everywhere.
Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for the Australian colonies, Great Britain and Ireland. HAYES' PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep; for the cure of Footrot, and for cutaneous diseases in cattle, dogs, and other animals; and also for the cure of blight, &c., in trees and plants.
This preparation has now been extensively in use by the principal flockmasters of Victoria and the adjacent colonies for upwards of twelve months, and the demand for it is daily increasing. Its complete efficacy as a cure has long become an established fact and the testimonials which have been received from several of the most experienced squatters are of themselves sufficient to mark it as one of the most important discoveries of modern days in the interests of the pastoral community. It is more certain, more simple in its application, and considerable less costly than any other remedy that has ever been applied to the prevention or cure of scab in sheep.
Certificates from the Board of Agriculture, and testimonials to its efficacy from the following gentlemen, can be seen at the agents.
Mr. Curr, inspector of sheep
Mr. Matson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture
Messrs. Winter Brothers, Colbinabbin
Mr. Kelly, Kamarooka
Mr. W. Snodgrass, Tarwell
Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Reedy Creek
Mr. James Burt, Glenmore—of Messrs. Griffiths and Green
Mr. John Ritchie, Fiery Creek
Mr. Thomas Brown, jun., Yaloak Vale
Mr. C. S. Morrow, Moorsep
Mr. John Thornton, Heathcote
Messrs. H. M. and H. Baird, Mount Bute
Mr. William Fenton, Terricks West
Mr. Thomas M'Kellar, Strathkellar.
References also are permitted to the Hon. S. G. Henty, Mr. G. Urquhart, and other gentlemen who have practically tested the solution.
The price is 6d. per lb., in drums or casks, one of the latter being the quantity required for 2000 gallons of water, bringing the cost of the solution under 1¼d. per gallon.
To be had of the Sydney agents:—
Messrs. Mort and Co.
Messrs. Richardson and Wrench
Mr. Archibald Stuart
Mr R. P. Raymond.

PIANOFORTE.—For SALE, a superior, full-compass, oblique-cord, cabinet Erard, in rosewood. Apply Mr. TURNER, opposite Mr. Banks', painter, Glebe Point Road.

TO ROAD and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—CORNISH and BRUCE, railway contractors, Melbourne, are now DISPOSING of their extensive PLANT, consisting of over 1000 tons Rails, Wheels and Axles, Bars, Cranes, Chains, Stone-breaking Machines of the best description, Machinery, &c., &c., all selling far below cost price.

SKINNER'S GREAT SALE of Mantles, Silks, and Shawls commences THIS MORNING.

SKINNER'S GREAT SALE of Mantles, Silks, and Shawls commences THIS MORNING.

SKINNER'S GREAT SALE of Mantles, Silks, and Shawls commences THIS MORNING.

LADIES' DRESS TWEEDS, 6½d. per yard, at SKINNER'S GREAT SALE, THIS DAY.

PRINTED CAMBRICS, fast colours, 6½d. per yard. SKINNER'S GREAT SALE, THIS DAY.

ENGLISH ALE and PORTER, in small kegs, for family use.

ALE.

	5 gallons.	10 gallons.
Carlisle (Cumberland) pale and light (fine tonic)	22s 6d	40s
Younger's Edinburgh pale India ale	17s 6d	30s
Ditto ditto, strong ditto	17s 6d	30s
Fulton's ditto, very good	15s 0d	25s
PORTER.		
Wood's Westminster brown stout, finest imported	20s 0d	35s.

BASS'S NEW BREW (October, 1863) ALE, just landed ex Corriemulzie, in small kegs for family use, delivered free; 5 gallons, 20s.; 10 gallons, 35s.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per dozen, 9s. 6d. per gallon

CARLISLE BOTTLED ALE, so generally admired, and recommended by the faculty, 11s. 6d. per doz.

BURGUNDY, finest imported, 42s. per dozen, rare and choice sample.

YOUNGER'S Pale INDIA ALE, 10s. per dozen quarts; it is in splendid condition, as good as Bass'.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED with the above, and any description of WINES and SPIRITS at lowest wholesale prices. See my price list, Saturday's HERALD, and weekly MAIL.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, for cash, a ready-money GROCERY BUSINESS. Apply 43, Forbes-street.

WANTED to SELL, an Iron Whitford's LATHE, TOOLS, &c., suitable for a Gentleman Turner. 208, Riley-street, near Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO SADDLERS, &c.—Union cab saddles, brass and silver mounted, for SALE, at cost price. BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE, 91, York-street.

THE CANTERBURY "PRESS" AND THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

(*From the Daily Southern Cross, March 31.*)

THE most distinguished services, and an untiring devotion to duty do not necessarily preserve a public servant from attack, and more especially is this the case when it is known that the object of attack is, by virtue of his office, shut out from replying to any charge, however unfounded or calumnious. We make this remark in consequence of an article which appeared in the *Canterbury Press* of the 9th instant. It purported to criticise the conduct of the war as bearing on the assumed unprotected state of the Taranaki settlers as evidenced by the murder of Mr. Patterson, but in reality it was an attempt more especially to detract from the services of General Cameron, and through him of the forces under his command. There is no mistaking the intention of the writer. It is patent and avowed. The *Press* says—

"We cannot join with those who entertain any admiration for the genius with which this war has been conducted. Admiration should have respect to the work done in proportion to the means to do it. If we look at the amount of country conquered the number of the enemy, and the force employed, and the money expended, we fearlessly challenge any one to produce a single instance in the history of our wars in which so little has been effected with such enormous means. There are now little short of 20,000 British troops in the North Island. There are more than 10,000 men in the colonial pay; besides, there are four or five ships of war, with numerous gunboats. And the whole population of the Waikato country, including the allies which have been drawn from the Thames and East Coast, and from the south, cannot much exceed, according to the maps of the Native Office, 15,000 men, women, and children. The whole population of the Northern Island is now about 50,000, of all ages and sexes. And we have nearly 30,000 sabres and bayonets, besides the men-of-war and the gun-boats. We cannot be persuaded by any argument that this is necessary. Given such an overwhelming force, and no one could help conquering the native tribes; but to claim honour or credit for the conquest is simply ridiculous. We firmly believe that with a very small force, properly commanded, the war might have been brought to a speedy termination, and the natives thoroughly subdued. The fight with the Waikato regiment proved this distinctly. There the natives attacked about sixty of the volunteers with several hundred warriors. They were beaten back with great loss; a loss which they felt more severely than any in the war, because they felt they were really beaten. It was not superior numbers or superior equipments, or the power of endurance owing to lavish supplies; it was fair fight, in which they felt the superiority of the foe unmistakably. Therefore we say a few such fights would have done more to bring them to reason, at one tenth part the cost to ourselves, than any display of power which renders it hopeless for them to fight at all, and drives them back upon brigandage and murder as the only means of warfare open to them.

"But again, we say, with such tremendous superiority in numbers, arms, and skill, we cannot understand why the natives should still be lying round the outposts of one of the principal posts; and should be able to shoot down settlers almost within hail of a sentry. The colony has placed unlimited faith in General Cameron, but we confess, after the lavish manner in which men and money have been placed at his disposal, it will demand a greater amount of patience than we hope the colony possesses if more such disasters are passed over in silence."

We need hardly tell our readers that the Canterbury journalist displays, in the foregoing extract, an entire ignorance of the subject on which he writes; and his opinion is not worth notice, were it not calculated to create false impressions outside the colony where the facts may not be known. We will, therefore, supply the public with a short statement of facts, and leave them to consider what value ought in future to be attached to opinions published in the *Press* on questions affecting the war. He estimates the Imperial land forces at about 20,000 men, and the Colonial land force at over 10,000 men, besides four or five ships of war and numerous gunboats. Arguing on this assumption, he states that in no former war has so little been done by so large a force and with so lavish an expenditure, and then accuses General Cameron of incompetency. From the known character of the reputed editor of the *Press*, and the position which that journal occupies in the colony, one would naturally expect that so sweeping an accusation was based upon some foundation of truth; but such is not the case. The character of one of the ablest Generals in the British service has been assailed in an unscrupulous manner, without a shadow of reason to justify the accusation; and the gallant men who have risked their lives in the service of the Crown in this colony are held up to the world as inferior to the rebel Maories, for no other reason that we can perceive, except that it affords the writer an opportunity of giving a stab to his political rivals in the Ministry, whom he failed to oust during the late session of the General Assembly. The concluding sentence of his article, as we take it, explains to a certain extent the covert aim of the writer; but how unworthy of any one professing to be a representative man is it to gratify personal feelings at the expense of truth and the public character of a veteran soldier who has grown grey in the service of his country, and to whom this colony, as a whole, owes a debt of gratitude it can never repay. The sentence to which we refer is as follows:—

"The Waikatos are now fully employed, and surely men enough could be spared to defend the lives of the Taranaki settlers, *unless, indeed, there be political reasons for thinking that the acquisition of more land for Auckland is a more important consideration than the protection of the Taranaki settlers.*"

We shall, however, treat his article in detail. On the 1st of last February the total number of non-commissioned officers and men of all corps and departments in New Zealand and Australia was 9742, which is less than half the number estimated by the *Press*. The infantry numbered 8846 of that total; and of these about 1700 were stationed in Australia and the southern provinces of the North Island of New Zealand. Of the remainder, 300 men were employed in the Commissariat Transport Corps, leaving at the date in question, a nominal force of about 6800 men to do duty in the Province of Auckland. We say "a nominal force," because we find that on the 1st of February, 364 were returned as sick and thirty-two absent, which would reduce the effective strength by 396 rank and file. We must likewise deduct from this apparent force those who are permanently employed in non-combatant departments, and who are never called into requisition in the field, and also those holding the military posts necessary to maintain the immense tract of country which General Cameron has conquered. Making these deductions, we are prepared to say that General Cameron is not in a position to muster more men of all arms for active operations in the field than about 2500 men. This is the largest force he could possibly mass on any given point, without abandoning some of the chain of posts already established, and which must be maintained if we are to hold the country we have already conquered.

With regard to the Colonial forces, the numbers are greatly exaggerated by the writer in the *Canterbury Press*. Of these, as many as can be spared for action in the field are placed in such positions by General Cameron as enables them to maintain the honour of the colonists in the face of the enemy. They vie with the regular troops in acts of bravery; but there the rivalry ends. The great bulk of the Colonial forces is employed in keeping open the communication with the front by garrisoning posts, and forwarding supplies along the line. They are engaged in most important duty, although not of a combatant character, and contribute their fair share to the success of the campaign. It ought likewise to be stated, that it is not worth mentioning the number of the Auckland militia and volunteers now on duty; and the Colonial forces in the field may therefore be taken to consist of the Waikato Regiments, the Defence Corps, and the Forest Rangers.

In the face of these facts, we hope the *Canterbury Press* will have the manliness to retract its injurious and unjustifiable statements. The anxiety of our contemporary about the Taranaki settlers is a very laudable feeling, but fortunately for Taranaki it is sympathy thrown away. If the writer in the *Press* had taken the pains to inquire into the real state of the defences of Taranaki he would have discovered that they were immeasurably superior to those of Auckland. If he knows anything about Taranaki he must know that every man in that province capable of bearing arms has been a soldier for years. Unfortunately it was their only business. They could not farm; they lived in town a kind of military life, and when the Wairau massacre took place, about 600 trained men at once responded to the call to arms, and received the thanks and commendation of the General. Assuming that the Taranaki Militia and Volunteers number 650 men, and the military settlers 900 (which writing from memory we believe to be correct), we have a colonial force of 1550 men, to which we must add over 680 rank and file of all arms, comprising the head-quarter companies of the 57th Regiment, drafts from the 70th Foot, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers. Thus Taranaki with a population of 2241 souls has actually a combatant force, complete in every department, including artillery, of over 2300 men, which is about equal to the available force under the General. These cannot be said to be distributed, for the line of defence does not extend eight miles in any direction from the town of New Plymouth.

Now, let us ask any candid man whether these facts supply evidence of neglect of the Taranaki settlers? And yet the *Canterbury Press* does not hesitate to suggest that for political purposes—to assist the Ministry in a criminal scheme to acquire more land for Auckland—the settlers of Taranaki have been abandoned to the tomahawk of a savage foe. It directly charges General Cameron with incompetency, and by implication lays at his door the far graver charge of leaguing with the authorities to carry out their sordid scheme for aggrandising Auckland by abandoning a section of our fellow-colonists to a fate which all must shudder to think of. We say emphatically that the direct charge and the insinuated one are alike untrue. We have proved their untruth; and there is not a man nor woman in Auckland or Taranaki who could be found to endorse them.

As to the conduct of the campaign, the result speaks for itself. If it is a proof of ability in a commander to succeed in every enterprise he undertakes, then the war in Auckland and in Taranaki under General Cameron furnishes that proof. If personal courage, indomitable perseverance, and a regard for human life be virtues in a commander in the field, then General Cameron's daily conduct furnishes examples of these virtues. That which could be achieved by strategy was not wrested by force; and so well planned have been his movements that General Cameron has never been necessitated to abandon any position he has once taken up. As to the sad event which has been made the foundation for the article which we feel it our duty to criticise, with the view of placing the conduct of the war and the character of General Cameron in a right light before the British public, we can truly say no one could regret it more deeply than ourselves. But who was to blame for that event? Not General Cameron, not the Government of the country, not the colonel commanding in New Plymouth, nor the troops under his command; but the party of five or six Taranaki settlers who went unarmed into the vicinity of the rebels, with a temerity which cannot be justified, are alone to blame. We say that if the troops were doubled in Taranaki, such an event could not be prevented under like circumstances. If General Cameron is to be blamed for not defending the lives of settlers who go about unarmed in places to which the enemy has access at all times, it is very easy to conceive that he will be often blamed; for it would be clearly impossible to render life infallibly safe in any country, more especially in Taranaki.

The non-combatant inhabitants of Taranaki we should be disposed to estimate at less than one-half the combatants—perhaps one-fourth their number would be nearer the mark; and we think any reasonable man will be disposed to look upon that guard as sufficient for their protection. In Auckland it is very different. The non combatants greatly out-number the combatants. We do not complain of that, however; but we do complain that the reputation of a British General is attacked by a public journalist who does not deem it of any moment whether the facts will support his accusations or disprove them.

One word in conclusion. With regard to the reflexion in the Press, that the mode of warfare adopted by the General has driven the natives to resort to brigandage and murder as the only kind of warfare open to them, we simply remark that we have no proof of any such result of the war. On the contrary, since General Cameron was in a position to advance into the country, brigandage and murder have ceased. The mode of warfare adopted in the Waikato has saved the country from the recurrence of those harrowing details which appeared so frequently in the Auckland newspapers when the system of warfare which the editor of the *Press* admires had its full swing in this province. We have to thank General Cameron for putting a stop to "brigandage and murder" in Auckland, and, with ordinary precautions on the part of the settlers, the like might be said of the condition of Taranaki.

The *Otago Daily News* of the 29th ultimo says:—"In the intelligence from America we learn that Gracias has been established as the capital of Honduras. There was also a rumour of cannonading being heard and vessels seen fighting by the inhabitants of La Libertad and Jeotepeque. It is supposed that the action must have been betwixt a Confederate cruiser and a steamer of the Panama and California line."

THE ROAD AND THE RAIL.—The *Daily Southern Cross* of 8th instant states that Mr. W. R. Collett, late superintendent of roads in New South Wales, is at present in Auckland for the purpose of negotiating with the Government for the formation of a tramway from Mercer to Ngaruawahia, and the completion of the worst portions of the road across the swamps before the winter sets in.

The *Otago Daily Times* of the 29th ultimo says:—A Canadian correspondent writing to a Californian paper states that the agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad has recently returned to Quebec from London. He states that the company have resolved to push through with all possible speed the projected overland telegraph to British Columbia, and that the completion of this enterprise will be immediately followed by the commencement of a railroad over the same route.

It is proposed to erect a State Capitol in San Francisco at a cost of one million dollars.

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WAYFARING NOTES.

No. XVI.

THE passage from Alexandria to Jaffa was short and pleasant. The French steamer was a pattern of cleanness and comfort; my cabin, indeed, was quite a picture, with its nice white-curtained bed, soft carpet, comfortable sofa, and marble toilet table, with elegant white basin and ewer,—all so fresh and clean looking. I never before was so luxuriously berthed at sea. Then the water was smooth, the weather mild, and everything went on agreeably. The distance between the two places is 270 miles, which we accomplished in twenty-five hours. Fare, £3 12s.

April 10th.—On going upon deck, soon after six in the morning, there was the coast of Palestine before me; a long low line, with a high ridge looming through haze in the background. We dropped anchor soon after seven. The aspect of Jaffa from the sea pleased and surprised me. I expected the usual black and ruinous appearance that we had got so accustomed to in Egypt; instead of that there were large substantial new-looking stone houses, rising picturesquely, tier above tier, up a hill side, some with flat roofs and parapets, others with low domes. A palm tree or two crowned the height. An undulating shore stretched away on each hand—mostly sandy, but with occasional patches of green, and a few houses. A dozen boats speedily came off for us, manned by importunate Arabs. We landed upon an inconvenient wooden jetty, entered through a gateway in a stone wall, and welcomed each other to Holy Land. I had been fortunate in meeting at Alexandria with agreeable travelling companions, the Rev. Dr. Veitch and Mr. Gregory, both from Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr. Chapman also made one of our party as far as Jerusalem. Should this record chance to come under the eye of any of these gentlemen I trust they will pardon the liberty I take with their names, in consideration of the many days we spent in pleasant fellowship.

Leaving the dragomen to look after baggage we mounted up by long stone stairs, passed under old archways, and wound along narrow dirty lanes to the hotel. Just before reaching it there burst upon us a lovely view over the plain of Sharon; and from the flat roof of the hotel (while breakfast was being prepared) we enjoyed leisurely the beautiful scene. After breakfast we walked a bit through the town, and visited the reputed house of Simon the Tanner by the sea shore. It possesses an old well with a fig-tree overshadowing it. Meeting with the Rev. Dr. Philip (an agent I believe of the Church Missionary Society), I went out with him to the model farm belonging to the mission. Just inside the city gate is a beautiful fountain; and outside we found great piles of oranges and other things exposed for sale. I am told that about six millions of oranges have been exported this season, but I can scarcely credit the statement. We passed along narrow dusty lanes among gardens and orange groves, hedged with prickly pear,—the air full of the delicious smell of orange blossom. Dr. Philip tells me that they have about 3000 orange trees on the farm, and that they have sold 100,000 oranges this year. They have also vines, olives, mulberry trees, &c. Water is raised by wheels from deep wells for irrigation, somewhat on the Egyptian plan. During the forenoon my dragoman Ali had engaged horses and mules, and having started off the tents and baggage in charge of the cook, he came out for me in the afternoon. Leaving the mission farm we rode on through dusty lanes, as before, among oranges, pomegranates, olives, and date palms. Passed a gem of a fountain by the wayside, with a sheikh's tomb behind, surmounted by nine small domes, and embowered in palms and other picturesque trees. After this we got upon a rich expanse of green corn-land interspersed with pastures, bright with many-coloured flowers. Rude ploughs were at work in some parts, drawn by small cattle, and in one case by a camel. We passed some groups of picturesque old olive trees, and a few villages composed of small stone houses, with their flat roofs often covered with green grass; and after ten miles or so of the beautiful, verdant, rolling plain we reached Lydda, half hidden in a forest of olives. Before entering the town we rode through the cemetery, where groups of women were lamenting among the tombs. It was the last night of the forty days' fast called Ramadan, and it is customary for Mohammedans to spend it beside the graves of their departed friends. Lydda is a substantial looking town of some size, containing many good stone houses. Its narrow streets are very roughly paved, and each has a capacious gutter down the middle. The only thing we stopped to look at was a beautiful fragment of a church built by the Crusaders in honour of St. George, who was born here in the third century. A fine pointed arch is still entire, supported by clusters of round marble pillars with Corinthian capitals. From Lydda we rode about two miles to Ramleh, passing on our left a small village called Sarafend, the Saron of the New Testament. This bit of country was very beautiful and English-looking—gardens, orchards, and corn fields; and groves of olive, sycamore, and mulberry, with the towers and domes of Ramleh peeping picturesquely through. We found the tents pitched in a grassy hollow near the town, close by an old burying-ground, which (like the one at Lydda) was occupied by numerous groups of mourners. After dark their glittering lights and wailing cries had a strange effect. I was remarkably pleased with the comfort of my tent, which I now saw fitted up for the first time, and we had not long to wait until our respective cooks turned out excellent dinners. Thus pleasantly closed our first day in Palestine.

April 11th.—We were all astir at dawn, and had breakfast by six o'clock. While the tents were being struck we walked up to the town, and threaded some of its narrow streets. It is solidly built of stone, and has rather a thriving look about it. The British ensign floats from the roof of a large house, the abode of a native who holds the post of consular agent. His son (a bright little fellow who knows a few words of English) came to the tents last night with a *cawass* to pay his respects to us. We meant to return the call, but it was too early in the day. Outside the town there stands a fine old square tower, 120 feet high. We mounted to the top and were rewarded by a delightful prospect over the undulating plains. Among the ruins at the base of the tower a large party of townsmen had collected to listen to a preacher—this being the first day of the feast of Bairam. While wandering about we encountered a shower of rain, the first I have been in for more than three months.

About eight o'clock we resumed our journey, our train consisting of fourteen people and sixteen animals,—there being six horses for the use of the travellers and two dragomen; four donkeys and mules for our three servants and chief muleteer, and six mules for tents and baggage. Passing more of the beautiful corn land, we came next to a tract where the surface was thickly strewn with smooth rounded stones; and soon after this we entered the mountain range, eight or nine miles from Ramleh. Crossing a limestone ridge, we turned up a pretty valley, with a streamlet at the bottom fringed with flowers and shrubs. Small villages, some of them of historic interest, for instance Yalo, the representative of the ancient Ajalon, crowned the neighbouring heights; but we had a hard day's work before us, and could not afford to turn aside for a nearer view. Then we struck into the rocky gorges of the mountain, and all the rest of the way was very rugged. The path was generally the dry bed of a winter torrent, and so narrow that we often had difficulty in getting past camels and mules going downwards. We overtook other parties travelling inland, and unitedly we made a picturesque display,—the train embracing a variety of animals and costumes, winding in single file through the rocky glens, or zigzagging up the steep hill sides. Wild flowers were scattered profusely, marvellous in their variety, brightness, and beauty,—scarlet anemones making quite a blaze. Even in this wild region there were some small hamlets and patches of cultivation. From the bleak summit we commanded an extensive view back over the green plains and away out to sea. On surmounting the highest ridge there burst upon us a striking scene to the eastward,—a deep valley with terraced slopes, thickly dotted with fig and olive trees, and on the right hand a large village of substantial stone houses. This is Kuryet el Enab of the Handbook, supposed to be the ancient Kirjath-jearim. I asked one of the villagers to tell me the name of the place. He replied, "Aboo Goosh, or Kuryet Aboo Goosh," this being the name of a noted robber chief once dominant here; but on my enquiring further if it had no other name, he said it was formerly called "Kuryel el Em." It occurred to me that this might be the ancient Emmaus, which tradition has always looked for on this road. It is about eight miles from Jerusalem. I learned afterwards, however, that a more probable identification of Emmaus had just been made. There is a fine old Christian church here, built probably by the Crusaders, in good preservation, though now used as a shelter for cattle; it has a nave and aisles, arched stone roof, walls about eight feet thick; the interior had once been plastered and fresco-painted, some figures of saints being yet distinguishable. Near the church we found the elders of the village seated upon mats under two umbrageous trees. They were smoking long pipes, and perhaps discussing the news of the day. We rested for an hour, and had lunch under the shade of a venerable olive. Mounting again, and continuing our journey, we brought into view a curious little town (Soba) on a lofty conical hill on our right. Near our road we observed two *shadoofs* at work irrigating the cultivated terraces. On surmounting the next ridge we opened up another deep valley, having a picturesque village (Kolonieh) on its slopes, partly hidden among fruit trees. All the hills about this are terraced, but many of the old plateaus thus formed are neglected and out of cultivation. Limestone is the only rock of the neighbourhood. Its strata are horizontal and show curious white lines along the hill sides. They form in fact natural terraces, which I think may have suggested the idea of this mode of gaining arable surface. The soil is retained upon the rocky platforms by low rubble walls built along the edge. About Kolonieh are some pretty gardens and orchards, with fruit trees loaded with blossom; vines are also numerous, but at this season they are bare of leaves. In the bottom of the valley we crossed the stony bed of a running stream, and then climbed up another steep and rocky ridge, enlivened by flocks of goats picking the scanty herbage of the deserted terraces. On the summit we passed some quarries where the limestone is prettily marked with red streaks. A few sheikhs' tombs and other buildings were within view, and on the left was a deep valley (Wady Beit Hanina), with a village at the bottom. The road here was excessively stony and bad. My horse was getting very tired as well as myself, and we lagged behind. I observed that as my companions (who were straggling along in single file before me,) successively reached a particular point of the road they made a halt and took off their hats. I hurried up—and there was Jerusalem before us, with its grey walls and domes and towers. My first feeling, as many associations of deepest moment connected with the place rushed through my mind, was that of grateful excitement that it should be my fortunate lot to see what so many Christian men and women in all ages have so ardently desired to see. "*My* feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem." The next feeling was—"how small the place is!" This, to be sure, is the worst side for getting a good idea of its size, but from any point of view it can scarcely fail to appear small and mean in the eyes of the fervid and high-wrought traveller. The associations that cluster round the name Jerusalem belong less to the material and historical city than to the ideal and prophetical; but it is hard at times to separate the ideal from the real, and so when men full of poetic fancies and religious enthusiasm visit the actual earthly Jerusalem, a cold chill of disappointment is apt to strike them. "Is *this* the city that men call the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth?" Its glory has no doubt departed, but Jerusalem in its best days was probably far below what we are disposed to picture it in imagination. Still, making all possible allowances, the actual Jerusalem is to Christians a place full of interest, to which their pilgrim steps have turned with eagerness, and will probably yet turn for ages to come.

We had still about a mile to ride, and as we gradually descended the stony slope, we had the Upper Pool of Gihon (so-called), with cemeteries and terraced gardens, on our right, and a mass of new buildings in progress belonging to the Greek Church (Russian) on our left. The Mount of Olives rose sharply beyond the city, while far away the view was bounded by the lofty mountains of Moab. Approaching the Jaffa gate, it was rather unpleasant to be met by touters from hotels, of which there are two, if not three, within the city. Dr. Veitch and Mr. Gregory turned to the left, and had their tents pitched just outside the walls. Mr. Chapman and I went to the Mediterranean Hotel, kept by Mr. Hauser, where I very unexpectedly met with an old acquaintance from Scotland. The room assigned to me looks eastward over the Mosque of Omar, full upon the Mount of Olives. The Church of the Sepulchre is close by. On the other side of the narrow street is a bath-house, and over its flat roof we see an open space covered with green corn, where once stood the palace of the Knights of St. John. Close behind the hotel is the Pool of Hezekiah. I sat on the roof of the house gazing and meditating till evening closed.

April 12th. After breakfast I called on Dr. Barclay, of the American Mission, but found he had left the city yesterday; then on the British consul (Mr. Finn), who also was absent. My dragoman had procured for me an intelligent native Christian named Joseph, and under his guidance I proceeded to explore the city. We began by taking a look at the massive square tower near the Jaffa gate, commonly called the Tower of David, and generally believed (though I suspect on insufficient grounds) to be the Hippicus of Josephus. The huge bevelled stones of its basement show it to be at least as old as the time of Herod. Then we passed some new buildings that are being erected for the Latin convent, and went on to the N. W. corner of the city, where are some old ruins and fragments of an ancient tower. This is the highest point in Jerusalem, being 600 feet above En-Rogel, in the valley of the Kidron, and 2600 feet above the level of the sea. Returning to the Jaffa gate with the view of getting outside to visit my fellow-travellers in their tents, I found the gate shut, and learned that all the gates are closed every Friday between the hours of twelve and two. I then walked southwards over Mount Zion, past the English church and Armenian convent, until stopped by the south wall. Beside the Zion gate (which, like the other, was shut) I came upon a group of huts inhabited by lepers: some of these miserable objects sat outside begging. Here I got upon the top of the city wall, and obtained an excellent view down into the Kidron valley, and on to its junction with the valley of Hinnom. The steep slope below me was terraced and cultivated down to the pool of Siloam, and the bottom of the valley was under cultivation as far as Bir Eyub (supposed to be En-Rogel), at the junction of Hinnom. On the other side of Kidron the village of Silwan clung to the rocky slope of Olivet, and more to the left were some monumental tombs, with humbler Jewish graves in countless profusion. I kept along the wall eastward, and descended into the valley called by Josephus Tyropæon. This valley runs from north to south, having the modern Zion on one hand and the great enclosure called Haram es-Sherif (the Noble Sanctuary) on the other. This sacred area undoubtly embraces the site of the ancient temple. The most prominent objects in it now are a large mosque (El Aksa), and the most beautiful and conspicuous building in Jerusalem, commonly known as the Mosque of Omar. At the bottom of the valley I passed a small gate called Bab el Mugharibeh. Here I left the city wall and made my way among cactus hedges and patches of cultivation to the south-west corner of the Haram. This corner shows the oldest piece of architecture in Jerusalem. It cannot be questioned that here we have a genuine fragment of the ancient temple enclosure, older at least than the time of Herod, but how much older cannot now be determined. Dr. Robinson, in describing these vast substructions, says, "There is little room for hesitation in referring them back, if not to the time of Solomon himself, yet perhaps to the days of his successors, who, according to Josephus, built up here immense walls, 'immovable for all time,' in which works 'long ages were consumed.'" Near the corner is seen the spring of an arch, which must have been part of a viaduct across the Tyropæon, connecting the temple with the city opposite. This seems to be the bridge mentioned several times by Josephus, first in connection with the siege of Jerusalem by Pompey, in the year 63 B.C. I measured a stone of this arch, and found it 24 feet long and upwards of 5 feet thick. Dr. Robinson gives the dimensions of a stone at the corner 30 feet 10 inches long by 6½ feet broad. These huge blocks are of compact yellowish limestone, brown and much weather-worn on the surface. It is only the lower courses of the wall that are Cyclopean and ancient,—the upper parts being of common sized stones, and comparatively modern. I kept along the south side of the Haram to the junction of the city wall, where I explored some vaults and found a curious bit of ornamental carving; then, retracing my steps to the corner, I turned to the northwards, along the Tyropæon, and was guided by Joseph through some narrow lanes to the Jews' Wailing Place. This is a paved court, one side of which is formed by a portion of the ancient temple enclosure,—a sample, probably, of Herod's building, for it does not seem to me to be so old as the portion above described at the S.W. corner. There being only a few Jews present at the time, I determined to return again in the afternoon, when (on Fridays) there is usually a large assemblage. Through intricate narrow lanes, with occasional bits of quaint old architecture and gloomy archways, I got back to the hotel, to rest awhile and write some letters. After lunch I returned to the Wailing Place. The court was now well filled with people—men, women, and children. Some of the men looked very venerable, clothed in fur cloaks and caps, and with copious beards. All were reading the Hebrew psalms, sometimes chanting them aloud together; sometimes one recited in a loud voice, while the others bowed at intervals and uttered responses. As many as were able got close to the wall, so as to lean their heads on it; some even buried their faces in the interstices of the stones. It was altogether a striking and affecting ceremony: the lamentations seemed truly heartfelt, and tears were running down many cheeks.

From this I walked northwards to the *Via dolorosa*, and then eastward, so as to leave the city by the gate of St. Stephen. Before reaching the gate I turned aside to the traditional Pool of Bethesda, a large and deep reservoir, now dry. From the mounds outside the gate I had a fine view of the Kidron Valley and Olivet. Turning northward, I kept along the wall to the north-east corner, then westward along the north wall, passing the so-called Grotto of Jeremiah on the right, and the Damascus gate on the left, rounded the north-west corner, and re-entered the city by the Jaffa gate. The ground to the north of the city is partly rocky and partly cultivated. It is pretty thickly sprinkled with olive trees.

This being the second day of Bairam, salutes of large guns have frequently been fired from the citadel. The day has been one of clear sunshine, and rather warm; thermometer 72° in the afternoon. It was somewhat remarkable that, on opening a Bible at random this morning, the first passage that caught my eye was the first verse of the 79th Psalm—"O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance; thy holy temple have they defiled; they have laid Jerusalem in heaps."

THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The latest information from these diggings is contained in the following extract from the *Otago Daily Times* of the 29th ultimo:—Extensive works are reported as having been completed at Arthur's Point, in the Lake district. A dam of crates, some hundreds of yards in length, has been constructed, confining the stream to a narrow channel, and leaving the beach open to the enterprise of the miners. At Hamilton's several rich finds have been obtained, and work is being proceeded with briskly. One shaft, ninety-eight feet in depth, was bottomed, with a result of one ounce of gold to the dish. The news from the gold-fields in our correspondent's letters, as well as in the reports of the wardens, is of a cheering character; the miners appear to be doing well, and, as the rivers are low, are making use of the opportunity to work the beaches. At Arthur's Point a quantity of ground has been thrown open by gigantic works, which have enabled the miners to turn the course of the river, and work its bed. Every inch of ground is occupied, and good prospects are obtained.

LAW

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT.

(*Abridged from the Mercury of Saturday*)

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise.

Thomas Kennedy (who on Monday was acquitted on two charges of horse-stealing) and Patrick Kennedy were indicted for having, on the 28th of January, at Halfmoon Creek, near Merriwa, stolen a mare belonging to Charles Danger. The case against the prisoners was of a similar character to the two previous charges against the first-named prisoner. Mr. Foster, for the prisoners, addressed the jury at great length, contending that there was no sufficient proof of ownership, and urging the frequency of stray animals picking up with a herd, and it being impossible to separate them until they were yarded; and contending that the lassoing was accidental, as the cross-examination of several witnesses proved that the wrong animal is frequently caught by the lasso. The Solicitor-General replied, his Honor summed up, and the jury retired at half-past three o'clock to consider their verdict. After an absence of about two hours they returned into Court and said they could not agree as to the stealing, but could find that the prisoners had illegal possession. His Honor said under the local statute they might find such a verdict as unlawfully using. The Solicitor-General said he would rather take a verdict on the indictment only. The jury again retired, and, not agreeing, were locked up for the night.

John Sievers was indicted for that he did on the 11th day of March, at Millfield, feloniously and wilfully wound one John Tuck, with intent to kill and murder the said John Tuck. A second count charged prisoner with feloniously wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. The Solicitor-General having briefly stated the case, the first witness called was Thomas Somerville Townsend, bailiff of the district court at Wollombi, who stated that he, with a man named Moore, apprehended prisoner; found a knife on him; he asked what he was taken for—he had done nothing; witness told him that he was arrested on suspicion of being the party who wounded a man down at Millfield. James Moore, carrier, went with last witness, and assisted to arrest the prisoner at Half-moon Flat; found a six-barrelled revolver in prisoner's trousers pocket; five chambers were loaded, or with something in; one was empty; believed there were four caps on it; identified the revolver produced. John Tuck, labourer, knew the prisoner at the bar; met him on the night of Thursday, 10th of March, this side of Bishop's Bridge, on the Maitland Road; he was going towards Maitland, and witness was going towards Wollombi; merely said "Good night;" next morning, when about four miles beyond Bishop's Bridge, prisoner overtook witness; they travelled then together about thirteen miles—to Mile Creek Bridge; witness turned his head to look at his two dogs, which had gone in the water, when snap went a cap close to his ear; the dogs were in the water—witness was quite sure of that; when he heard the snap of the cap he turned, and prisoner had drawn back about three yards, and fired at witness again and shot him in the back then; the cap which he first heard missed fire; the bullet is still in witness's back; the wound bled a good deal; prisoner after wounding witness in the back told him to go off the road into the bush and lie down; he went into the bush off the side of the road; witness did not fall; prisoner was about a yard or two away from witness when they went into the bush; prisoner then pulled a large pistol out of his breast; he had then a weapon in each hand; he said something about money, and witness turned his pockets out; they contained about 30s., and that was all he had; it fell on the ground when he turned his pockets out; then when they went about fifteen or sixteen yards further in the bush prisoner fired at him again, and shot him alongside the face; he might have been two or three yards away, and after that he ran up to witness and struck him about the head with the pistol, and jobbed (prodded) him between the ear and eye with the muzzle; the mark shown on witness was caused by that; witness' head bled a good deal; after that he got hold of prisoner by the lower part of the arms, and took the large pistol out of his right hand; witness did not struggle with him; prisoner pulled away from witness's grasp, and then ran away in the bush; the pistol produced is the one he took from prisoner; he saw no more of prisoner until he was taken; when prisoner ran away witness went back to the place where they first went into the bush, and found prisoner's handkerchief; he took it up to wipe his head, and a canister of powder fell out of it; he dropped it by the side of the bridge, and left it there; he then went on to Charley Woodthorpe's, and went in the blacksmith's shop; Woodthorpe washed him and gave him clothes; witness' clothes were very bloody. (The shirt and waistcoat were produced in a very bloody state, each showing a mark where the bullet passed through, and were identified.) The dogs came up in the scuffle, and one bit the prisoner in the back during it; witness had not had any quarrel with the prisoner; they did not eat or drink anything on the road except some water. The jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of half-an-hour, they returned into Court to ask some questions, in reply to which it was stated that one barrel of the revolver, when taken from prisoner, had powder and gravel in it, another had paper only, and three had powder and paper. The jury again retired, and after an absence of half-an-hour more returned into Court, and, through their foreman, asked his Honor, if they found prisoner guilty on the first count, with a strong recommendation to mercy, would his Honor exert his influence to see the recommendation carried out? His Honor answered that it was a strange question for a jury to put. Whatever might be the result of their verdict, it was their duty to return a verdict according to the evidence, as they conscientiously viewed it. The foreman then without any further consideration said, "We find prisoner guilty on the second count, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm." His Honor then addressed the prisoner, and sentenced him to fifteen years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony, the first year in irons.

Michael M'Laughlin, who on Tuesday was found guilty of forgery, was then brought up, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8TH.

The jury who tried the case against Patrick and Thomas Kennedy for horse-stealing, after being locked up all night, at six o'clock this morning returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoners. Sentence deferred.

Griffiths Power and Thomas Ritchie, indicted for stealing from the person of Francis Murphy, at Singleton, on the 11th of March last, the sum of £15, were acquitted and discharged.

Adelaide Baldwin was found guilty of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury on the 22nd of January last, at the Paterson Police Court, in the charge which she preferred against Nebuchadnezzar Lansdown, John Larkins, Michael Maher, and Richard Mara, of feloniously ravishing her on the 19th of January. The four men who were accused of the rape each positively denied ever having had connection with the prisoner. During the trial the prisoner stood in a listless attitude—her face being vacant and stupid; at the conclusion of the examination of each witness she was asked by his Honor if she had any questions to put, and she replied "Yes, you ask them;" when his Honor asked what question she desired to put, she answered "any question you like," and persisted in stating that the four men had ravished her. The foreman, speaking on behalf of the jury, said they thought from the character of the house in which prisoner lived, and the immoral example before her, it was probable that she had no conception how great and serious was the charge she preferred against the men, and on that ground they recommended her to his Honor's merciful consideration. His Honor promised attention to the recommendation, and deferred sentence.

John Morandah, alias Moore, alias Maxander, was indicted for stealing a letter containing a cheque for £15 8s. 5d., at Warrah, from the Murrurundi and Gunnedah mail, of which he was the carrier. The case fell through, and was withdrawn from the jury. The same prisoner was then put on trial for stealing a letter containing a cheque, from the mail bag, of which he was the carrier, at Walhallow. The prisoner was acquitted on the second charge, by direction of the judge, through a technical point in the indictment. He was, however, retained in custody, and will be again put on trial, on a fresh indictment, for the same offence.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. J. S. Dowling, Judge.

TAYLOR V. MITCHELL.

This was an issue from the Supreme Court for trial. It was an action by the plaintiff, Mr. William Taylor, against Mr. F. Mitchell, as executor, and Mrs. Richardson, as co-executrix, of the estate of one William Richardson, of Waverley, a plasterer. The question at issue was whether they had fully administered the assets that came into their hands. Plaintiff claimed £83 0s. 7d. for timber supplied to the testator during his lifetime. The claim was not denied, but it was stated that defendants had administered all the assets that they had received. Plaintiff's counsel endeavoured to show that the rents that had accrued since the testator's death amounting to £30, should be considered assets of the estate; but the defendant (Mitchell) stated that these rents belonged to him as mortgagee of the properties. They were, however, claimed by plaintiff as assets, inasmuch as one of the creditors had been paid out of these rents, and inasmuch, also, as the executor (Mr. Mitchell) had not proved that he was the mortgagee of the properties. The other assets proved were £30 worth of furniture, and a few shingles. The amount paid for the funeral, head and foot stones, paling, &c., was £26, and this was held by plaintiff's counsel to be excessive, as, in his opinion, the claims of the creditors ought first to have been satisfied. Verdict for plaintiff, damages £15 7s. 3d. Mr. Salomons for plaintiff, Mr. Milford for defendant. When the case was called on an application was made for the usual order requiring all witnesses to leave the Court. It raining hard at the time, his Honor put it to Mr. Milford whether he really wished them to go out into the rain? Mr. Milford said he was not aware but that there was a waiting room for witnesses. The Judge said the yard was the only place in the vicinity of the Court in which witnesses could wait till called upon to give evidence.

FALSER V. TEAK.

Plaintiff, a wholesale and retail grocer, claimed £30 for breach of contract. R. Lee, acting as agent for Teak (both being Chinamen), bought of plaintiff several certificates of Chinese tobacco, for which Lee gave a receipt and promise of payment for the amount stated, less the amount of rent then due for storage. Shortly after the transaction the certificates were returned, no steps being taken for the removal of the goods. The defence was that the tobacco was not good, and consequently not worth the amount asked for it. Verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount. Mr. Salomons for plaintiff, Mr. Hallyer for defendant.

KEELE V. DOUGLASS.

Plaintiff, a member of the firm of Keele and Co., sued to recover the value of three chests of tea supplied to defendant by Mr. Cohen, an auctioneer, to whom the goods were entrusted for sale. Defendant admitted the purchase and receipt of the tea but denied that he had heard the name of Keele and Co. mentioned in the transaction. He stated that he bought the tea from Mr. Cohen, against whom he (defendant) could plead a set off of money due to him. This debt, defendant admitted, was incurred by Cohen previous to his insolvency, and that he (defendant) proved and got a dividend in his estate, since which time Mr. Cohen had got his certificate. Verdict for plaintiff, for whom Mr. S. C. Brown appeared.

FOULIS V. BANKS

Plaintiff, a medical practitioner, sued to recover the sum of £4 4s., for professional visits to defendant's daughter. He swore that he paid eight visits to the daughter, but both the daughter and mother denied that he visited the house more than four times. Verdict for plaintiff, damages £2 2s.

FOULIS V. CLOUGAN.

This was a similar case to the last, the claim being £4 10s. Verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

MAHONEY V. MURPHY.

Plaintiff, a publican, sought to recover the price of goods supplied to persons during a contested election by the direction, as he understood, of defendant, and also the amount charged for the hiring of a room in which electioneering business was transacted. Defendant denied that he had given any instructions to plaintiff to have any drink supplied, either personally or through his agents, and plaintiff having no witnesses to prove that such instructions were given, he was nonsuited. It was during the hearing of this case that a considerable portion of the ceiling, mentioned elsewhere, fell in the Court-room.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Cyril Cecil, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined, and the meeting was adjourned until Friday.

In the estate of John Sheehy, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined in relation to his interest in certain premises not disclosed by his schedule.

In the estate of Michel Shmith, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined in reference to a settlement made by him upon his wife and child on in October last.

The special meetings in the estates of James Cain and Samuel Richardson were postponed.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of James B. Duff, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDERS.

William Moston, of Mookerawa Junctions, Iron Barks, publican. Liabilities, £728 2s. 5d. Assets, £303 7s. 2d. Deficit, £425 15s. 3d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

James Harden, of Balmain, out of business. Liabilities, £38 19s. Assets, £10 10s. Deficit, £28 9s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, April 12.—Richard Lewis, Robert Crouch, David Silver, Thomas Laurie, Charles Henry Powell, William Sugden.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, April 12.—Alexander Watt, special, for proof of debt, 10

Wednesday, April 13.—James Keele, second. Nestor W. A. Hansard, George and William Boyne, first. Edward Rosynsky, John Wensell, Cyril Cecil (adjourned) single. John Sheehy, adjourned second.

Thursday, 14.—John Blake, John Jackson, single. William Wallace, first, 10, Alexander Watt, adjourned special, for examination.

Friday, 15.—Michel Shmith, George Turner, John Sheehy, third. George Kirchner, first. Andrew Allan, adjourned single. Cyril Cecil, adjourned examination. *At Bathurst*: K. C. A. Cummings, third. *At Maitland*: Dan Kitton, second. Jeremiah O'Brian, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Oatley, Pearce, Caldwell, M. M. Cohen, and Peden.

Fifty-one prisoners were brought before the Court. Of these four were remanded and twenty-one were discharged.

Philip Watts was brought before the Court in pursuance of a warrant issued for his apprehension for having neglected to appear in obedience to a summons issued at the instance of Ellen Connell, whose life he had threatened to take; and of another warrant, in which he was charged with having unlawfully deserted Marsala Watts, his wife. He had no defence to either charge. In regard to the first charge, he was required to enter into a recognizance with two sureties to keep the peace for six months or to be imprisoned seven days; while in the second he was ordered to pay 15s. weekly for his wife's maintenance, and to give security for his compliance with the order.

Philip Carroll was brought before the court by warrant, charged with having unlawfully deserted Eliza, his wife, and three children, and was ordered to pay 10s. weekly towards their support.

Sarah Johnson was summarily committed of having stolen a mantle, the property of Amelia Greenstreet, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month. The garment in question, with one sovereign and five half-crowns, was on Saturday morning missed by prosecutrix, a servant in the establishment of Dr. Bell, Kent-street, from her sleeping room, the window of which looks into Druitt-street. Information was at once given to the police, who found the mantle, and traced it into the possession of the prisoner. Of course the money had melted. Johnson was only liberated from gaol last week, after serving a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

John M'Gowan, 13, charged with having stolen one coat and two pair of stockings from the dwelling of Mrs. Burgon, Castlereagh-street, pleaded guilty, and was remanded until to-morrow for the attendance of his father.

Denis Hoins was found guilty of having assaulted James Godfrey. The prosecutor, a shopkeeper, carrying on business on South Head Road, deposed that, between eleven and twelve on Saturday night, a disturbance took place on the opposite side of the road, and he proceeded to see what it was about; he found a man lying in the gutter, and three or four persons kicking at and jumping upon him; he interfered to stop such barbarity, and the defendant struck him a blow on his cheek, the mark of which is yet visible. To pay a penalty of 20s., or be imprisoned three days.

John O'Reilly was charged by constable Tubman with riotous conduct in Pitt-street, on Saturday night, and with having assaulted him by kicking him when in the execution of his duty he took him into custody. O'Reilly was discharged as regards the riotous conduct, the confinement of yesterday being considered sufficient punishment, and for the assault was sentenced to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned one month.

William Bullock was fined 10s. for having slightly assaulted constable Flaherty.

Ann Glover was sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and Mary Ann Hamlin one month, as idle and disorderly persons, having neither fixed home nor lawful occupation, and having been found drunk and disorderly in public places.

The remaining fifteen prisoners were fined, some 10s., and others 20s.—the alternative being imprisonment for periods varying from one day to a week,—some for riotous conduct and others for indecent language in public.

On the summons paper were sixteen cases, of which nine were not prosecuted, two were postponed, and two were dismissed. In Botterill v. Montague, a suit for wages, no order was made, their worships not agreeing. In Watson v. Newman, for the recovery of certain goods illegally detained, an order was made for the complainant. Isabella Bell was fined 40s. for having made use of indecent language in a public place.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions: Redd v. Hickey and another, to be mentioned.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Mitchell v. Simons, receiver's account; Jobbins v. Styles, taxation; Poor v. Hillas, taxation; Davis v. Stamp, to consider decree; Houston v. Robertson, to consider decree.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

1051	Williams v. Robinson	1341	Jacobs v. Moore
1298	M'Kay v. Warren	1342	Kenelly v. Henessy
1300	Warren v. Martin	1351	Krauss v. Greville
1301	Conlon v. Castle	1352	Laws v. Butler
1302	Owen v. Greenwood	1362	Taylor v. M'Phee
1304	Wheeler v. Blair	1364	Oxford v. Beach
1316	Nathan v. Field	1368	Goddard v. Evans
1322	Nathan v. Cropley	1371	Conelly v. Hobbs
1335	Davis v. Newstead	1380	Barnett v. Hughes
1336	Levy v. Capper	1390	. ames v. Williams.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

INQUEST.—An inquest was held this morning at the hospital by the coroner upon the body of Julia M'Cormick. The deceased was apprehended for drunkenness on Wednesday, and discharged on Thursday morning. She was again taken into custody on Thursday afternoon, for protection, by senior constable Ibbotson, intending to have her examined by two medical men on the following morning. She became worse during the night, apparently suffering from delirium tremens, and was attended at intervals by the senior constable and constable Jones. Dr. Pringle and Dr. Brown were sent for, and attended. Deceased expired about a quarter of an hour after they left. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Brown that death was caused by congestion of the brain and affection of the other organs, the result of excessive drinking. Deceased had been repeatedly convicted before this Court for stealing, vagrancy, indecent language, and upon other charges. The jury found in accordance with the medical testimony.

POLICE COURT.—Saturday, 9th April. Before Mr. G. Langley. Two complaints, the first of the kind under the Municipal By-laws for the regulation of the streets and thoroughfares of the municipality, were heard and determined. The parties were charged with having wilfully ridden along the pathway in Pennant-street. Being the first cases under the new by-laws, the Bench fined the defendants in the lowest penalty, 5s. with 3s. 6d. costs. Mr. Lyons appeared to support the complaints, but under the above circumstances did not apply for costs.—Before the Mayor, and Messrs Langley, M'Dougall, Suttor, Gibbons, and Neale. Joseph Wren, charged with assault and robbery, was brought up on remand. The prosecutor and witnesses in this case were Chinese. At the former hearing prisoner's counsel objected to the interpreter obtained as an interested party, and the case was remanded for the presence of another. The interpreter now present, after proceeding with the examination of the principal witness, intimated his inability (from the difference of dialect) to make the witness comprehend him. After some deliberation the Bench further remanded the prisoner to Saturday next to allow another interpreter to be obtained. Bail refused. Mr. R. B. Smith, instructed by inspector Ryland, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Roberts and Mr. Carroll for the defence.

QUEENSLAND.

THE Clarence, steamer, brings three days' later from Brisbane, her dates being to Saturday the 9th instant.

We quote from the *Courier* as follows:—

For some days past a number of workmen have been engaged at the Legislative Assembly Chambers in improving the ventilation, and making other necessary alterations of a minor character, in anticipation of the coming session.

In consequence of some doubts having been expressed as to whether the wall of the Legislative Chambers, fronting Queen-street, was giving way, some cracks having been observed in the cement, the Colonial Architect, on Wednesday morning, had a quantity of it broken off, when it was found that the stone work was as staple as on the day on which it was laid. All apprehensions, therefore, as to its safety are utterly groundless.

THE LATE FLOODS.—The *Queensland Times* of 7th instant says, in reference to the recent overflow of the flood waters, by which so much damage has been done, and suffering endured:—Mr. Sealey, of this town, who returned from the Moonie River on Tuesday evening, gives a sad account of the effects of the flood in that quarter. The information with which he has favoured us was chiefly obtained from Campbell, the postman on the Retreat and Nindigually line. At one spot the postman had to suffer a detention of twenty-one days. He and a man who accompanied him were surrounded by water on some rising ground, and for eight days had nothing to eat except the small quantity of flour, tea, and sugar that a bushman carries with him on his travels. On the ninth day the postman killed a horse, and the pair lived upon its flesh until the thirteenth day, when the postman swam to a sheep-station, carrying with him no other clothing than a hat and shirt. He stayed there eight days, until the water subsided sufficiently to enable him to return to the place where he left his mail bags, and resume his journey. Our informant is not aware of what became of the other man in the mean time. A considerable loss of stock and property took place along the Moonie line, although not so much as might have been expected. The flood was so great that the Moonie and Balonne rivers joined, forming a sheet of water more than twenty-five miles in breadth. At one place, fifteen horses stood for several days up to their bellies in water; nine of them died, and the six which were living when the flood went down, had their manes and tails eaten off. At one station, the name of which is not stated, a dray loaded with wool, and about forty bales in the woolshed were covered by the flood. Mr. Beck, of Canmaroo, lost 250 rams which were fed near his head station; and he with his family and the governess had to leave the house and take refuge in the woolshed. Mrs. Browne, of Southwood, lost 1500 sheep out of a flock of 1800. The water came up to the verandah of her house. There is scarcely a station in the district on which more or less damage was not done. It was said that on one station, the name of which was not stated, four thousand sheep were lost. At Tartha there were no sheep carried away, although some of the more weakly animals succumbed to the effects of the continued rain. The losses at Mallifa and Weranga stations were also not to any serious extent. Mr. Boardmore, of Coorcora, had two feet of water in his house, and it was up to the top of the table in the kitchen. The height to which the floods reached may be judged from the fact that in one place the postman saw a dead bullock in the fork of a tree, about fifteen feet from the ground. It was reported that four men had been drowned at the lower part of the Moonie. All traffic on the roads was stopped; but beyond the unavoidable detention the carriers on the road do not appear to have suffered much loss. In addition to the disastrous details of the flood on the Moonie, which we have given above, we have to record the death of a man named Weir, a publican at Surat. He passed Mr. Beck's station about a month ago, on his way home, and had the appearance of suffering from the effects of drink. Some days afterwards his horse was found, and suspicion being thus created a search was made, when his corpse was found eleven days after, about eight or nine miles from the station, and a short distance off the road. There was no clothing on the body except a flannel shirt; and as there were no wounds or other signs of violence, it was supposed that the unfortunate man had perished miserably under the effects of *delirium tremens*. Another lamentable occurrence took place in the same neighbourhood. A carrier named Green, who was a sober man, was suffering much from fever and ague, and ultimately went out of his mind. He became so violent that Mrs. Browne had to send to the nearest township for a constable to take him in charge. The unfortunate man, who appears to be unmarried, had receipts for a large sum of money in his possession, and Mr. Roberts, of Brisbane, appears to have drawn out his will before he started on the road the last time.

ROCKHAMPTON.—The *Northern Argus* of 6th instant says:—The following notification of losses caused in the pastoral districts by the late floods, is, we greatly fear, but the harbinger of further tidings of a similar character. Mr. Permein, travelling with stock, is said to be minus 730 head of cattle and twenty horses; Mr. T. J. Thompson of two drays laden with wool; Mr. John, of 1660 sheep and 230 rams; Mr. Gaden, of two drays and wool, with, moreover, as reported, the unpleasant addition of having his men perched in trees for ten days. At Rio the Dawson was two and a-half miles wide, and Herbert Creek rose thirty-two feet above its ordinary level. The works on the Peak Downs Road (we quote from a letter received by a gentleman in town) are stopped, the men with the exception of two, having left from a deficiency of rations. One man, sent to Knebworth for supplies on the 5th ultimo, had not returned at the date of our informant's advices, and some apprehensions are felt concerning his safety.

THE INUNDATION AT WEST MARANOA.—Writing on the 12th ultimo, our Maranoa Correspondent says:—The most terrible rains that ever were seen, by either blacks or whites in Queensland, fell here about the beginning of the month. It commenced raining on the 26th February about mid-day, and for thirteen days and thirteen nights it kept coming down—down, down, without ever once stopping for longer than an hour or so at a time. Indeed, on one occasion it rained for fifty-eight hours without a single break, and even then it could not be said to stop, for a sort of "Scotch mist" kept falling continually. During the whole time the rains were falling, and for some days before it began to rain, the winds kept coming constantly from the eastward. I have noticed that all the steady, constant rains come from that quarter, though the thunder-storms usually come from the westward, as a rule. I have not been able to hear any news, good or bad since; for, besides the creeks and rivers being swollen, the roads are perfectly impassable. A man on foot—not to say a horse—would bog up to his knees anywhere outside a house; and as for the bush, excepting on high sand hills, there is no chance for either man or beast getting along. I have seen cattle almost swimming through a bog; it was so soft, almost liquid. The very grass was up to their ribs as they ploughed along in some places. If they were not strong and fat, they could never get out of it. I fear there will be dreadful accounts from all the sheep establishments throughout Queensland after this. There is one thing certain, there will be no culls for sale this season. Every old and poor ewe has died off, either from the cold or from being smothered in the mud or bogs—not to say a word of the hundreds of thousands that will be swept away, young and old, by the floods. The news from the low flat country along the coast—Rockhampton, Broadsound, and Port Denison, for instance—I am sure must be dreadful. The rivers there have so many branches—the greatest trap for sheep imaginable. As for the poor denizens and sheep on the Darling and the Lower Balonne, I firmly believe there is not fifty per cent. left. This time last year many flockmasters there lost as many as 5000 sheep through the floods; and what were the floods then to what they are now! A mere fish pond to a herring loch. This is the second flood this year, and like all other second floods it was greater than the first. The rains that brought on the first flood began about the 2nd of February, and lasted till the 14th of that month. This flood rose the Maranoa and Balonne higher than ever they were seen before. What height will they rise to by these last rains? I shudder to think.

THE MISSING MEN FROM THE PANAMA.—Our Maryborough correspondent writes on the 6th instant, stating that the men missing from the Panama came to that place on Saturday last with Mr. J. G. Walker's boat. It appears that after they left the wreck where the man was found who would not go with them, they shortly returned and found him gone. They remained some days with the wreck, trying to repair a boat, and saw a boat pass away to the north. They followed in the same direction the next day, and fell in with a boat about six miles from the wreck. They went ashore there and there they found the body of a man. The blackfellows told them they had begun to fight them and they had killed them. One of the sailors went with a black who pointed out the place where he said two other white men were buried. The murdered man has been identified from his clothes and general appearance as a lumberer, who is known by the sobriquet of "Yankee Jack," his proper name being Pigott. The Harbour Master, immediately on the arrival of the intelligence, sent the Customs' boat to the bay to find the body and identify it. The boat has since returned, bringing one of the men who was supposed to have been killed.

The following items of news are from the *Courier*:—

Accounts from the distant interior are to the effect that the floods had extended to the furthest limits of settlement. On the Moonie River a considerable loss of stock and other property was occasioned by the unusual rise and spread of the waters beyond all former limits.

The price of breadstuffs has apparently reached its highest point, quotations in the Southern colonies being nominal, and a few transactions are reported at a decline. The sudden rise seems to have been without warrant.

The competitive designs for the new Parliament Houses were opened this week by the Commission appointed for that purpose. They are now on exhibition to the public in the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms. Eleven designs have been received, from architects in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. Three of them have been declared ineligible.

The success of the Ipswich Grammar School is so great, that already it is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodation for boarders at that institution.

Upon the arrival of the ship Prince Consort, from England, in Hervey's Bay, the crew struck work. They were brought before the Maryborough Bench, and fifteen seamen were committed to Brisbane gaol.

The Acclimatisation Society this week shipped for England, by the Wansfell, several specimens of the fauna of Queensland.

A new steam navigation company (the Broadsound) has been projected in the North.

Fine weather has set in all over the colony.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 11.

Clarence (s.), 400 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 9th instant. Passengers—Bishop Patteson, Mrs. Buxton, Miss Coule, Miss Lamb, Captain Habig, Messrs. A. Jones, Nicol, Hooper, Hand, Dibbs, and 41 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Alpha, American barque, 345 tons, Captain W. H. Caswell, from the South Seas. Captain, agent.

H. L. Rutgers, barque, 400 tons, Captain Howes, from Bluff Harbour 15th ultimo. In ballast. Captain, agent.

Lady Lyttelton, barque, 178 tons, Captain Hayward, from Adelaide 12th ultimo. Anderson, Campbell, and Co., agents.

Kate, brig, 244 tons, Captain Sinclair, from Adelaide 22nd ultimo. J. Malcolm, agent.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Heuslar, from Merimbula and Tarcola; Passengers—Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Killan, Mrs. M'Allister, Mrs. and Miss Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Messrs. O'Mara, Macnamara, Bloomfield, Kirwin, Quadrant, and 22 in the steerage.

Ellen, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 7th instant: Passengers—Mr. Scott, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Risbin, John Cleeland, John Everett.

Centurion, ship, 900 tons, Captain Largie, from the Downs 7th January. Passengers—Mrs. Largie, Mrs. Braid. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Vistula, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Smith, from Warrnambool 1st instant. Captain, agent.

Active, schooner, 136 tons, Captain M'Donald, from Warrnambool 2nd instant. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

Yarra, schooner, 141 tons, Captain Finlayson, from Warrnambool 24th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Day Spring, schooner, 115 tons, Captain W. A. Fraser, from Melbourne 31st ultimo. Passengers—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrison, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. M'Cullagh, Rev. Mr. J. D. Gordon. Captain, agent.

Vibilia, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Cooper, from Warrnambool. Captain, agent.

James Paterson (s.), 400 tons, Captain Hatley, from the Clarence River. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 11.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.
Urara (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 12.

Princess of Wales, for London: Spec, Carlew, for South Sea Islands; Souchays (s.), for Melbourne; Gazelle, for Auckland.

CLEARANCES.—April 11.

Spec, brig, 161 tons, Captain Daly, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Messrs. Underwood (2), and 3 natives South Sea Islands.

Gazelle, brig, 178 tons, Captain Whitwell, for Auckland. Passenger—Mr. Rudd.

Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain Coote, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. M. Solomon, Mr. W. A. Cross, Mr. A. Hunter, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Maine, Mr. F. W. Perry, Mr. Lambert, Mr. J. Smyth, Mr. James Foote, Mr. H. Spiro, Mr. John Markwell, Mrs. Markwell, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. S. Benjamin, Mr. Younger, Mr. R. Ridler, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mr. Rae, Mr. R. Glissan, Mr. George Glissan, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Boggis, Miss S. M. Sillard, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Beer, Mrs. Allison, Mr. A. M. Patrick, and 11 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 11.

Terrara, from Wollongong, with 80 tons coal; Cumbria, from Lake Macquarie, with 40 tons coal; Numba, from Moruya, with 38 tons potatoes; Peaben, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber, 5000 shingles; Woolloomooloo, from Macleay River, with 1200 bushels maize, 42 bags potatoes, 6 bags onions; Village Bell, from Newcastle, with 200 tons coal; Julia, from George River, with 80 tons wood; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 3 bales wool, 10 bales hay, 28 bags maize, 2 bundles skins, 1 horse, 1 keg tobacco; William and Ann, from Shellharbour, with 95 kegs butter, 70 bags maize, 5 coops poultry, 3 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 11.

Moselle, for Newcastle; Peaben, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—April 11.

Clarence (s.), from Brisbane: 13 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 32 bales wool, 18 bundles skins, Mort and Co.; 24 bales wool, J. F. Josephson; and sundry packages fruit, Order.

Lady Lyttelton, from Adelaide: 489 sacks wheat, Beilby and Scott; 1100 bags flour, 71 bags wheat, 20 tons hay, 10 tons bran, 47 tiles copper, Order.

Kate, from Adelaide: 2010 bags wheat, T. C. Breillat; 988 bags wheat, Order.

Alpha, from the South Seas: 1150 barrels sperm oil, Order.

Vistula, from Warrnambool: 150 tons potatoes, Order.

Active, from Warrnambool: 120 bags wheat, 100 bags bran, 78 hides, 140 tons potatoes, H. H. Beauchamp.

Yarra, from Warrnambool: 170 tons potatoes, Order.

Vibilia, from Warrnambool: 140 tons potatoes, Order.

Centurion, from London: 10 packages, G. Griffiths; 15 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 12 packages, F. Perks; 1 package, Oriental Bank; 8 packages, W. Reason; 125 packages, L. Vickery; 9 packages, S. A. Joseph; 4 packages, J. Watson; 371 rails, Railway Commissioners; 9 packages, W. S. Macleay; 1 package, E. D. Thomson; 27 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 100 casks beer, Smith, Brothers; 32 packages, G. Moore; 22 hogsheads 772 cases wine, 72 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 9 packages, R. Buck; 35 packages, Lee; 2 packages, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 6 packages, M. Spence; 4 packages, L. Moss; 1 package, S. D. Gordon; 5 packages, F. Senior; 9 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 23 packages, L. Sharwood and Co.; 3 packages, J. L. Montefiore; 66 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 167 packages, J. Mackintosh; 175 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 94 packages, W. Wood; 163 packages, W. Corner; 166 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 15 packages, Callaghan and Son; 2 packages, J. J. Moore; 2 packages, J. Keep; 115 packages, Saddington and Sons; 1 package, W. Wallis; 2 packages, Wagner and Foell; 2 packages, E. Mason, 13 packages, Beckett; 19 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 2 packages, Hardy, Brothers; 1 package, Mr. M'Cabe; 1 package, H. Challinor; 13 packages, F. Korff; 2 packages, W. Harbottle; 1 package, W. H. Billyard; 20 packages, Richardson and Wrench; 3 pockets hops, G. Hunt; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, W. R. Piddington; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 3 packages, Worms and Co.; 172 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 40 boxes raisins, 30 barrels currants, 601 cases oil stores, 15 casks brandy, 310 casks beer, 499 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 11.

Additional: Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 5 cases fruit, P. James; 23 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 18 kegs butter, 50 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 8 bags oysters, Emerson; 1 case A. S. N. Co.

Gazelle, for Auckland: 118 hogsheads rum, 15 tierces bacon, 29 barrels bacon, A. S. Webster; 20 kegs butter, C. Bond; 4 cases matches, 4 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 44 cases iron, 10 oars, 22 casks butter, 50 boxes candles, 2 bales canvas, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 98 cases oil, Vennard and Stevens; 20 casks tar, 6 tierces beef, W. R. Hill; 405 bags maize, 60 bags oats, H. Moses; 2 cases vestas, 72 bags maize, 138 bags bran, J. Caldwell; 298 bags bone-dust, H. Bell.

Spec, for South Sea Islands: 19 cases geneva, M. Baar and Co.; 1 quarter-cask wine, 6 casks beer, W. Long; 6 cases brandy, 41 bags sugar, 25 cases geneva, 1 box tobacco, 1 bag coffee, 12 boxes tea, 100 muskets, 200 lbs. powder, 20,000 caps, 5 cases drapery, 40 bags rice, 1 horse, 27 packages, R. Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Princess of Wales, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Gazelle, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Auckland.—By the Alice Cameron, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Souchays (s.), this day, at 2.30 p.m.

For Nelson, and Southern Ports of New Zealand.—By the Lady Bird (s.), on Wednesday, at 3 30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BOMBAY.

General Post Office, 12th April, 1864.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BOMBAY will be made up at this office on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered ... letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, ... received after 6 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters ... addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant. Rates:—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be pre-paid, and the additional charge on those sent via Marseilles is—not exceeding half an ounce, 4d.; above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, 8d., and 8d. for every ounce or fraction of an ounce. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom House: Entered Outwards.—April 11: Souchays (s.), 426 tons, Captain Pearce, for Melbourne; Richard Busteed, ship, 662 tons, Captain Mitchell, for Galle; Governor, brig, 147 tons, Captain Bennett, for South Seas; Clarence (s), 300 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane.

New Schooner.—A vessel of 70 tons, named the Julia, built at George's River by Mr. Kyle, for Mr. W. Short, arrived here yesterday. She was ordered expressly for the Macleay River trade.

The James Paterson.—Captain Harley, has furnished the following report respecting the accident to the abovenamed steamer. Left Sydney on Monday, April 4th at 5 p.m., and on Wednesday, April 6th, at noon, whilst going between the Solitaries, pursuing my usual course, the vessel struck heavily on a sunken rock, or other hard substance, causing the vessel to leak in her after compartment. The South Solitary bore about E., and the Southwest Solitary N.W. by N. half N. I went into the Clarence, and discharged the greater part of cargo and passengers into the Grafton, and she proceeded on with them on Sunday morning. There were only a few cases of goods damaged. Arrived here at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, 11th instant.

The Clarence (s.) left Brisbane wharf on Saturday, the 9th, at 9.20 a.m., crossed the bar at 11 a.m., rounded Cape Moreton at 2 p.m., passed Cape Byron about midnight of the same day; passed South Solitary on Sunday, the 10th, at 8.30 a.m., Smoky Cape at 1 p.m., Port Macquarie 3.30 p.m., Cape Hawke at 8 p.m., and Port Stephens at midnight; entered the Heads at 7 a.m., made fast at the Company's wharf at 7.45 on the 11th instant. The early part of the passage had light N.E. and E. winds and fine weather, middle part variable, latter part strong southerly and gloomy. Passed a barque on the 10th at 6.30 p.m. to the northward of Cape Hawke. Captain Habig and nine of the crew of the barque Panama have arrived by the Clarence.

The Active, from Warrnambool, reports having encountered very heavy weather throughout the passage.

The Centurion spoke the Remark, in Bass' Straits, bound for Melbourne.

The Yarra left Warrnambool on the 24th ultimo, and reports that on the 26th a very heavy easterly gale came on, which compelled her to anchor under Wilson's Promontory, where she remained until the 31st ult., blowing furiously all the time. Saw sighted Sydney light on the 8th instant, at 8 p.m., distant fifteen miles, but the wind falling light she got drifted to the southward, and the following evening was abreast of Jervis' Bay.

The Centurion, Captain Largie, left the pilot off the Isle of Wight on 7th January, crossed the Equator on the 10th February, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 10th March. She ran down her easting in the parallel of 35° S., and reports fine weather throughout the passage, the topsails having been reefed only three times. She sighted Cape Otway on the 4th instant, and passed clear of Bass's Straits the following day.

The mission schooner Day Spring, arrived last night from Melbourne. This smart craft was built at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, expressly for missionary purposes. She has been constructed of the very best materials, is copper fastened, and classed for eight years at Lloyd's. Great care and attention has been bestowed in constructing the necessary accommodation for passengers, and she is, in every sense, a well finished vessel. She sailed from Nova Scotia on the 7th November, touched at the Cape of Good Hope and Melbourne, leaving the latter port on the 31st ultimo. After refitting here she will leave for the South Sea Islands.

In the passenger list per Claud Hamilton (s.), from Auckland, the names of Messrs. Scott should have been Messrs. D. A. and J. A. Toia.

The Alpha is out forty-seven months from Nantucket, and has come on to this port to undergo repairs. The only vessel spoken lately was the Maid of Erin, six weeks from Hobart Town, on 10th March, latitude 16 S., longitude 159 E.

The H. L. Rutgers has experienced light baffling weather ever since leaving the New Zealand coast.

The cargo of the Ellen, from Twofold Bay, consists of a lot of ships' spars and gear.

The Kiama (s.) has on board 100 bags potatoes, 700 cheeses, 10 bales wool, 2 casks tallow, 30 kegs butter, 30 hides, 1 bundle skins, 20 bags bacon, 160 bags corn, and sundries.

[Advertisement.]

We the undersigned passengers bound from Sydney to Rockhampton, by the steamer James Paterson, cannot take leave of Captain Harley without expressing our heartfelt regret at the unfortunate, as well as unforeseen casualty which has occurred, and willingly bear testimony to his prompt attention in preserving the cargo from further damage, and that, owing to his presence of mind, our confidence in him was fully established, thus allaying any alarm which might otherwise have taken place, and we beg to thank him for his attention to our comforts, and his desire to forward us to our destination with as little delay and inconvenience as possible.

Albrecht Fees	John Smith
D. T. Mulligan	Gail Hyelmstrom
J. C. Wood	W. R. Nesbitt
Simeon S. Moses	William King
Joseph Bignell	F. Stachelroth, wife and family
Robert Gray	Lewis Bluemlein
J. K. Ashburn	Francis Woods
Charles E. Edwards	Thomas Chapple
P. C. Hill	John A. D. White
Alexander Weir	William Tolman
Thomas W. Sharland	Henry Langford
J. A. Ehrlick	H. J. Lewis
W. Bryant	John Lewis

And on behalf of other passengers.
Lawrence Town, Clarence River, April 9th, 1864.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 10.—Jessie, schooner, 121 tons, Rawald, from Invercargill.
April 10.—Wave, brig, 195 tons, Rossiter, from Melbourne.
April 10.—Omeo (s.), from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.—Anne Melhuish, barque, Lovett, for Melbourne, with 520 tons coal.
April 9.—Ocean Empress, ship, M'Donald, for Manila, with 520 tons coal.
April 9.—Xanthe (s.), White, for Auckland, with 200 tons coal, 15 tons hay, 233 head of cattle, and 50 bags maize.
April 9.—T. W. House, barque, Barron, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. Henderson, Mr. Henderson, jun., Messrs. Fullart, Gibson, Gibson, J. Hurst, J. Kerkmeer, and 38 in the steerage. With 765 tons coal.
April 9.—Victor, brig, Quested, for Melbourne, with 290 tons coal.
April 10.—Peerless, ship, Flavin, for Auckland, with 200 head of cattle and 20 tons hay.

COASTER INWARDS.

April 10.—Beautiful Star, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.—Sarah Pile, for Newcastle.
April 7.—Star of Evening (s.), for Newcastle.

The Queensland left Rockhampton on Wednesday, April 6th, at 8 a.m., Gladstone 8 p.m. same day, arrived at Maryborough at 4 p.m., on Thursday; left at 5 p.m.; anchored at the White Cliffs, in company with the Collaroy; weighed anchor at 8.40 a.m. on Friday, crossed Wide Bay bar and arrived at the Company's wharf at 9 p.m. same day; experienced fine weather throughout passage. The Alexandra, Vanquish, and Raven schooners were at Maryborough, and the schooners Unknown, Louisa Maria, and Marion Renny, were passed near Wide Bay bar, bound to Brisbane. The Prince Consort left Hervey's Bay also bound to Brisbane, on Tuesday, the 5th.—*Queensland Guardian*, April 9.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 11.

18 boiler plates, 3 boxes 123 plates iron, P. N. Russell and Co.
1 case pills, J. and E. Row
465 clothes pegs, Vennard and Stevens
20 packages fruit, H. Griffiths
8 cases oil, Montefiore and Montefiore
6 kegs nails, F. Lassetter
75 boxes candles, L. Stypmann
10 boxes tobacco, N. Hing
2 cases hats, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
40,000 slates, W. W. Buckland
10 casks tallow, 15 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
47 packages drapery, W. Acheson, and Co.
1 case drapery, Cook and Co.
8 packages drapery, G. Fox and Co.
57 bales wool, 1 bundle skins, Mort and Co.
24 bales wool, J. F. Josephson
1 case hardware, W. Saber
75 bales wool, 2 cases meats, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
42 cases jam, W. H. M'Keown
34 hides, Paterson
13 casks fruit, R. Herod
15 packages fruit, G. Andrews
50 bundles bags, C. Bond
66 bales wool, R. Strachan and Co.
2 cases gold (1163 ozs.), Union Bank
44 bags onions, H. Woodward
1 case brasswork, R. Sheldon
96 packages tobacco, A. Cohen
1 case ironmongery, J. B. Holdsworth
11 bales wool, Gordon and Flood
4 cases boots, Wallach, Brothers
1 case provisions, J. Fairfax and Sons
40,000 feet timber, 866 boiler plates, W. Wright
4 pieces machinery, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
1 case vermicelli, G. Fesq
88 packages tobacco, 1 package wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
100 boxes tobacco, L. Carroll
6 cases boots, 1 case rifles, L. E. Threlkeld and Co.
9 cases books, W. Maddock
4 cases drapery, Levi and Seligman
28,000 slates, R. Wynne
1 case jewellery, F. W. Binny
20 bales wool, Frazer and Co.
1 case drapery, C. Teakle
20 cases sardines, 50 cases boots, 145 cases lobsters, J. G. Cohen
24 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

5 cases perfumed spirits, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
8 barrels coffee, Watkins and Leigh
100 hogsheads ale, Tooth and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.—Kingfisher, from Otago.
April 10.—City of Launceston (s.), from Launceston; Eliza Blanch, from Colombo; Peveril, from Warrnambool.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.—Montezuma, for Auckland; Ben Lomond, for Guam; St. George, for Newcastle; Albert, for Otago; Restless, for Sydney.
April 10.—Juliet, Eva, for Port Frederick; Golden Age, for Newcastle.
April 11.—Agnes, for Warrnambool; Sarah, for Sydney; Guadaletta, for Adelaide; Success, for Newcastle; Elizabeth, for Circular Head.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

April 9.—Sunrise, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.—Beatrice, for Northern Coast; Fanny Nicholson, for Sydney; Penola, for Melbourne; Lubra, for Port Lincoln.
April 10.—Scotia, for Melbourne; Spec, for Sydney; Mary Steward, for Wallaroo.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.—Louisa, from Maryborough.
April 11.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 9, 11 a.m.

Tenterfield ...	N.W. Fine.
Armidale ...	N.N.E. Cloudy, dull. Bar. 27 872. Ther. 61.
Tamworth ...	N.E. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	S.E. Fine.
Newcastle ...	S.W. Fine, clear. Bar. [illegible]218. Ther. 67°
Mudgee ...	Calm. Fine.
Bathurst ...	Calm. Foggy. Bar. 29·002. Ther. 59°
Forbes ...	Calm. Fine.
Young ...	N.E. Fine.
Goulburn ...	S.W. Dull, cloudy. Bar. 28°. Ther. 60°
Braidwood ...	Light. Fine.
Yass ...	Calm. Foggy.
Gundagai ...	W. Fine.
Deniliquin ...	— Fine, clear, cool. Bar. 29·912. Ther. 66°
Kiandra ...	S.W. Fine.
Albury ...	N.N.E. Fine, cloudy, hazy. Bar. 29 713. Ther. 60
Queenscliff ...	N. by E. to N.N. and E. Moderate, fine. Bar. 30·105. Ther. 65°
Cape Schanck...	S.E. Very light, fine. Bar. 29·90. Ther. 63°
Cape Otway ...	E., light. Fine. Bar. 29·955. Ther. 65°
Portland Bay...	N.E., light. Very fine. Bar. 30·10. Ther. 64°
South Head ...	S.W. Thick, raining.
Sydney ...	S. Raining. Bar. 30·001. Ther. 61·5.
Wollongong ...	S.W. Fine.
Kiama ...	N.W. Dull, showery.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. APRIL 10TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of clouds.
Armidale ...	27·872	61°	57°	55°	...	...	...	N.N.E.	1	9
Newcastle ...	30 218	67°	66°	62°	81°	59°	...	N.W.	2	4
Bathurst ...	29 002	60°	48°	51°	80°	41°	...	Calm.	0	10
Goulburn ...	28°	60°	56°	53°	68°	42°	...	S W.	1	6
Albury ...	29·713	60°	58°	56°	...	42°	0·30	N.N.E.	1	7
Deniliquin ...	29 912	66°	63°	58°	73°	...	...	...	0	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

April 10.—Armidale, cloudy, dull; Newcastle, fine, clear; Bathurst, foggy; Goulburn, dull, cloudy; Albury, fine, clear, hazy; Deniliquin, fine, clear, cool.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 11,	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, cloudy, and raining
	Noon	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

April 1864.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
12	Tuesday	6 23	5 37	0 27	0 51

Moon.—First Quarter, 14th instant, 10h. 13m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

The account lately given of the Norfolk Islanders, and the report of Sir John Young on their condition, will be welcome to the people of England as well as to the colonies. To some it may be necessary to recall the leading facts of the history of that highly interesting community. One of the earliest Governor's of this country, Admiral Bligh, when in command of a vessel was despatched to the South Sea Islands, to convey from thence a cargo of new plants and trees, chiefly breadfruits, to the Islands of the West Indies. In the prosecution of this voyage he incurred the hatred of a part of his crew, who finally mutinied and captured the ship. The captain-commander found his way back to England. The first part of his voyage took place in an open boat. A vessel was sent forth in search of the criminals. Before its arrival they had separated, and part only were discovered. Some of these suffered death. The rest had taken refuge in Pitcairn Island, where, with a number of Tahitian women, they formed a settlement. The chief of these was John Adams, who became the patriarch and priest of the community. Being a man of strong inclinations to good he endeavoured to form the youth to the habits of a Christian people. We believe that they were first discovered by Captain Raine, the master of a merchant ship, in 1819, who not long ago died at Paddington. The English were surprised to see half-caste natives who spoke in the English language, still more with their simplicity, innocence, and devotion. This led to further inquiries, and finally the history and condition of the community were fully disclosed.

As the island was very small the British Government thought proper to convey these people to the country of their maternal ancestors; when they reached Tahiti they grew discontented, and many of them died. It was finally resolved to carry them back to their own native land, where they remained until the abandonment of Norfolk Island as a penal settlement led to the appropriation of that beautiful spot as their future home. There are few places on earth more charming, at least to visit. Its fertility and beauty have been the theme of innumerable descriptions. Originally occupied as an agricultural settlement, a large number of early colonists were established there. Considerations of expense, and, we believe, a sad demoralisation, induced the British Government to remove the original settlers, partly to New South Wales, and in still greater numbers to Tasmania, where their descendants are numerous. Again Norfolk Island became solitude, and rank vegetation grew over those farms which had been cleared by the settlers, who left the island as their home, and left it with lasting regret. The reoccupation of the island for penal purposes, the result of the experiment, and the reabandonment a few years ago, are fresh in recollection.

The removal of the inhabitants from Pitcairn Island took place during the administration of Sir William Denison, who like his successor was Governor of that country as well as this, but without the two Governments having any political relation with each other.

The description given of the people for many years past has been quite in harmony with the statements of Sir John Young. They seem to be docile, uncorrupted, and susceptible of all kindly impressions. Their maternal origin, and the tropical climates in which they have been reared, preclude the idea of any very great physical energy. We are not aware of any race of men, unless it be the English and their kinsmen, who are fond of work for its own sake. This country, with moderate labour, will produce sufficient to supply their wants. They have come into a large possession indeed in the buildings and appliances of Norfolk Island, many of which are extensive, and will require more labour and capital than they possess, we fear, to preserve them from decay.

This experiment is well worth the cost. It will tend to decide how far it may be possible, by the establishment of a patriarchal system, to preserve a young people in comparative innocence. It will be seen whether that state of mind which their circumstances imply—whether that want of force and character which is inevitable where there is no great collision or competition or temptation, will prepare them to meet the trial which some time or other must come, when they will have to encounter the world in its ordinary aspects, and to hold their own against men influenced by the ordinary motives by which it is governed.

Sir John Young concurs with the objection to introduce among these natives the coarser and more corrupted children of the Southern Sea. These Pitcairn Islanders are at least without any direct knowledge of the native vices which cause such horror to Europeans. A college to train young men from all the islands of the Pacific, would, indeed, be an interesting experiment; but if there would be any danger to the people who are our kindred, their interest ought not to be compromised. We suppose that the erection of useless buildings having all the necessary provisions for such an institution, suggested the idea of this appropriation.

The extent of foreign aid demanded by the Pitcairn Islanders to enable them to have such scholastic and medical help as they may require is extremely moderate. A small grant from the English Treasury meets at present this deficiency; but we cannot suppose that the Christian public of various sects, who spend some £400,000 per annum for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, will permit an experiment to languish which, with all the ordinary recommendations of missionary enterprises, has the more powerful claim founded upon the nationality of these people. The British Government must be held responsible for the protection of the Pitcairn Islanders, because it has changed their abode, and removed them from one country to another. It has also assumed to govern them by patriarchal authority, which leaves them no real discretion—of which, indeed, they are probably incapable. In the form of government established, and the kind of supervision exercised, we find nothing in harmony with old or new theories. We are not aware that these people ever heard of universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. We are, however, told that they, for the present, defer to the opinion of any one who is vested with authority, whether clerical or military, and that they are quite incapable of forming a judgment on so broad a subject as their future "foreign relations."

At present we fancy that they are under far better control than any they could invent, and that their interests will be sought with most singleness of purpose by the Governor of this country.

It will be no real economy, and will form no ground for congratulation, if the Government succeeds in destroying the Volunteer force. The necessity for reduction in the public expenditure is readily admitted, but that reduction should consist in pruning down extravagancies and not in destroying useful organisations. Reformers always have a tendency to be a little too slapdash, especially if they are irritated by opposition, or have no private sympathies to modify their iconoclastic vehemence. To reorganise all the public departments, where they require it, may just now be a service which will entitle the Administration to credit, for extravagances have crept in, and the efficiency is in some cases below par. But it needs as much wisdom to discriminate where the shears are to be applied as it needs firmness to work them where they are clearly wanted.

It is impossible for reductions to be enforced without unpleasant results accruing to somebody; and complaints, more or less loud, and more or less just, are sure to be heard. But the Government has less to regard individual feelings than the effect on the public service. There is an important difference between reductions that inconvenience particular recipients, and reductions that cripple the public service.

To abolish the Volunteer force would come under the latter denomination. That in our present financial condition the Volunteer vote should be considerably reduced from that of last year affords no reasonable ground for grumbling, but if the expenditure is reduced to a point that will practically involve the dissolution of the force, it will be equivalent to a sacrifice of all the money hitherto expended. We hear that the Government is refusing to spend even the sum that has been voted, and that offices essential to the coherence of the force are being abolished. With a very few exceptions, the Volunteers, we believe, are quite willing to forego pay; they will also need no fresh uniforms, and can do without additional arms. In these respects all expenditure may remain in abeyance till more prosperous times come round. But what they do ask for, and the request is reasonable, is that the staff and the instructors may not be taken away. The force cannot hybernate during the dreary winter of our financial discontent, and wake up again when the sun of prosperity shines, with a perfect renewal of all its vigour. If it goes to sleep at all, it sleeps the sleep of death. To prevent this, and preserve the requisite vitality, the heart of the organisation must be kept sound.

There are some, we are aware, who do not think that the Volunteer force is worth preserving, and who will not be sorry to see it destroyed. We cannot say whether the Government is secretly of this opinion, and views with satisfaction the results of its action. But we deprecate this conclusion altogether. That the Volunteer force is far from perfect is very true; but perfection was not to be obtained all at once, least of all without the necessary instrumentality. The force has never had thorough justice done to it, but the efficiency it had attained was anything but discouraging. Nor was there any inherent tendency to decay. Fresh recruits continued to come in, and the attendance on the musketry instruction shewed not only an increased desire to become marksmen but an increased success. The efforts of the Rifle Association, and the enthusiasm that it stimulated, helped greatly to sustain the attention given to shooting practice; and though our Volunteers have, in competition with other colonies, taken the first place, there are other marksmen of considerable promise coming forward to sustain our reputation—if not to snatch laurels from those who have hitherto worn them. Under these circumstances, to give the cold shoulder to the whole movement seems a very deliberate way of undoing the good that has been done, and throwing away the advantages that have already been secured.

The Naval Brigade forms an essential part of the system of defence for a harbour which can only be attacked by an enemy coming by sea. It was just getting into a respectable condition of discipline, and promised to be the nucleus of a still more useful force. But it is now threatened with dissolution; and if it once disappears we shall see it no more, at any rate, for a long time to come.

It is not possible to extemporise a volunteer force whenever one may be wanted, and it is far easier to destroy than to create. People who offer their services voluntarily naturally ask for reasonable consideration when they proffer reasonable requests. To be treated with cool contempt is the most efficacious method of freezing up their zeal. It will be years before the breaking up of the force will be forgotten or forgiven, and it will need a fresh race of men before confidence in Government can be renewed.

If the world were all at peace, and there were signs of a dawning millenium, the absence of an efficient defence for our city might be contemplated without any anxiety. But every mail from Europe brings us news of wars and rumours of wars. No one can predict what the present complication of European politics may result in. For aught we can tell to the contrary, all the Great Powers of the world may be drawn into war. There never was a time when it was less safe for us to count upon perfect immunity, and to act as if no danger could come nigh us. It is a time for cautious forecasting and prudent preparation, and not for trusting to the chapter of chances.

The Volunteer organisation is not a mere temporary expedient to answer a purpose that has passed away. It should be a permanent institution, giving expression to the colonial willingness and ability for self-defence, and furnishing a justifiable reliance in case of danger. Every other colony in this group maintains its Volunteers, and we still contrast to a disadvantage if we sacrifice ours to a financial difficulty, which ought never to have occurred, and which, when it was discovered, ought to have been met at once in the right way. We do not imagine that the Government is doing a popular act in discouraging the Volunteers. On the contrary, if the country were polled on the subject, there would be a majority in favour of spending the moderate amount necessary to continue the drill and instruction of all who were willing to be trained to military duty.

Sunday School Anniversary.—The anniversary of the Crown-street Primitive Methodist Sabbath School was celebrated by a tea and public meeting, held in the chapel last night. The building was well filled, there being a numerous attendance of young people. Mr. R. Iredale presided. The secretary's report stated that there are ninety-one children connected with the school, and that their average attendance is fifty-nine. The scholars are taught by nine teachers. The income had been £12 1s. 3d., the expenditure £11 16s. 1d. Speeches of an entertaining and improving character, chiefly having reference to the school, were successively delivered by Mr. S. S. Goold, the Revs. James Voller, E. C. Pritchard, R. Hartley, and Scott. Recitations were given by some of the children.

Lecture.—A lecture, on the Monumental Brasses of England, was delivered last night by the Rev. W. F. Creeny, M.A., in St. John's schoolroom, Darlinghurst. There was a good attendance. The Rev. T. Hayden, B.A., briefly introduced the lecturer, who, in a familiar manner, narrated the history of some of the more interesting monumental brasses of England, and he related a number of incidents which were both curious and instructive. The walls of the school-house were hung with diagrams, to which frequent reference was made. The lecturer gave evidence of considerable research and critical investigation, and was heard with much gratification by all present. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the parochial schools fund.

Dangerous State of the Sydney District Court Building.—In our issue of Thursday last, attention was directed to the present damp and dilapidated state of the Sydney District Court room and offices. The truthfulness of the representations in the paragraph referred to were practically illustrated yesterday by the falling of a considerable portion of ceiling in the Court room, immediately over the passage leading from that part of the Court room usually occupied by the public and that portion occupied by barristers, attorneys, and suitors. The quantity was probably half a hundredweight, and in its fall several persons standing near were struck, but fortunately not on their heads, or they might have been knocked down senseless and perhaps killed. The Judge remarked at the time that when some one was killed in Court, a new Court room would probably be provided.

Tattersall's.—A meeting of the members was held yesterday evening, at eight o'clock. The forthcoming races at Randwick were discussed, and a little betting took place. A few Calcutta sweeps were drawn on the Randwick Great Handicap and Queen's Plate, the favourites for both races being Tarragon and the Rose of Denmark. The filly is expected to arrive from Melbourne by the next steamer.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[From our Correspondents.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Monday, 9 p.m.

The case against Dr. Simmons, of Stroud, for neglecting to attend a patient occupied all day. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, three months' imprisonment.

Weather, hot.

SINGLETON.

Monday, 9 p.m.

A cricket match was played between the Singleton Club and the Civil and Military Club of Sydney. The Singleton scored in their first innings 62, second innings, 88. Sydney, first innings, 67; second innings, six out for 40 when the stumps were drawn. The attendance was large.

Weather, fine.

GOULBURN.

Monday, 5.30 p.m.

Intelligence was received here this morning that Mr. Giles' station, Yarranoo, Binda, was stuck up by two bushrangers with blackened faces. There was no one there at the time but the wife of the overseer, Mrs. M'Bean; they took some provisions, but did not harm the woman. It is also reported that some few nights ago the same men stole two first-rate horses from Mr. Christopher Lewis, of Binda.

To-day the silver cup given by Mr. Connolly for the best sample of wheat grown in this district was taken by Mr. Thomas Ayling, of Wandsworth, near Goulburn.

TAMBAROORA.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The Escort, to-day, takes the following quantities of gold:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Tambaroora	1019	17	21
Mudgee	723	14	2
Hargreaves........	581	10	3

Weather delightful.

BRISBANE.

Monday, noon.

The largest and most disastrous fire we ever had here broke out about four o'clock this morning in Queen-street. The fire commenced in Fegan's grocery store, on the west side of the street, and spread rapidly to the North Brisbane Hotel, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested the premises of Fraser and Buckland, auctioneers; Kingsford, draper; Illidge, hairdresser; Bullock, fruiterer; Klein, jeweller; Keith, tinsmith; Millar, bookseller; Coates, earthenware dealer; and Markwell, ironmonger,—were destroyed. From Ruxton's to Flavelle, Brothers', is a mass of smoking ruins. The loss is variously estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000, a large portion of which will be covered by insurance. The largest amount is insured in the Queensland Company, as nearly as can be ascertained. The Pacific Company, it is said, lose about £2600; Sydney Insurance Company, £2500; the United, £2000; and the Northern, £2000.

The buildings were principally of wood, and the supply of water too limited to subdue the flames.

Arrived.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day. Mr. Phipps Turnbull was elected president, and Mr. James Spowers vice president.

Business quite inactive, pending the arrival of the mail.

There have been no transactions in flour and wheat, and prices are entirely nominal.

Arrived.—Eliza Blanche, from Colombo.

Sailed.—Sarah, for Sydney; Success, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The men appointed for the Northern Expedition have signed an agreement to serve the Government for twelve months, and are sworn in as Volunteers. It is expected the Expedition will clear out on Saturday. His Excellency the Governor has invited the principal persons in the expedition to dine on Thursday.

A strong feeling is showing itself against the Ministry, and when Parliament meets, it is likely they will find great opposition. The force of public opinion will probably compel the Government to summon the assembling of Parliament earlier than they at first intended.

Wheat is quoted at 7s. per bushel.

Arrived.—Sunrise, from Melbourne.

Destructive Conflagration at Brisbane.—Telegrams were received in town yesterday morning, by the various fire insurance companies, stating that an alarming fire broke out in Queen-street, at four o'clock yesterday morning, which, occurring in a range of wooden buildings, extended its ravages, involving in destruction ten or eleven shops, stores, and offices. The exact amount of loss is not as yet ascertained, but the following places of business were either totally or partially destroyed:—Fegan's, a wine merchant, where it is said to have originated; the North Brisbane Hotel, occupied by Mr. Thomas; Frazer and Buckland's, auctioneers; Illidge's hairdressing establishment; Kingsford's large drapery store; Bulcock, a fruit and seed store; Klein, a jeweller; Keith, a tinsmith; Millar, a bookseller; Coates, an earthenware store; and Markwell's large ironmongery store is also partially injured; as also is Messrs. Flavelle's, jewellers and opticians. It is said that in the premises of the last named there was sufficient time to remove a large portion of the various stocks—so it is hoped that the loss is not so heavy as at first appears. In another column we give particulars of the insurances, as far as they are at present known, but we are informed that the Queensland Company is the heaviest sufferers.

Valedictory Tea Meeting to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.—A correspondent reports that last Tuesday evening a tea meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Camden, for the purpose of taking leave of the Rev. S. Wilkinson, whose station has been changed to Singleton. A numerous and highly respectable company sat down to tea, which comprised an abundance of good things. After the tables were cleared a public meeting was held, and addresses delivered by the Revs. M. Kee, C. Waters, S. Wilkinson, and Messrs. Ollis, Wilson, Wearne, Mummery, and Brown. The speakers generally alluded in kind and Christian terms to the regret felt at losing from the district one to whom not a few felt under deep personal obligation, and to whose activity and usefulness all could, more or less, bear testimony. They also bore testimony to the part he had ever taken to alleviate suffering and distress in whatever form it was presented to him. Mr. Ollis read and presented an address which had been prepared to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, and after a few remarks as to the pleasure he felt at seeing so large a number present—representing, as they did, all the religious denominations in the neighbourhood,—he also read an address to Miss Wilkinson, and begged her acceptance of a purse of money in the name of the congregation, as a mark of esteem, and in recognition of her services in presiding at the harmonium. The sum, though not large, he trusted would be accepted in the spirit in which it was offered. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, in a feeling manner, acknowledged the presentation to his daughter. He also spoke of the different institutions in connection with the chapel, and the valuable assistance he had met with from different parties in carrying out the same. He said that he liked Camden, and had spent a very happy three years here, notwithstanding the misfortunes that had befallen the neighbourhood by flood, drought, and rust, and that, though it was the will of Providence that he should leave those amongst whom he had so long laboured, he should carry away with him an affectionate remembrance of the people and the many acts of kindness of which he had been the recipient. After a few kind and complimentary remarks the benediction was pronounced by one of the lay members, and the meeting separated at half-past ten o'clock.

Agricultural Society of New South Wales.—We would call the attention of exhibitors, judges, and the public generally to the announcement in our advertising columns that, in consequence of the continued wet weather, the exhibition and ploughing matches of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales have been postponed for one week, viz., to Friday and Saturday, the 22nd and 23rd instant.

Erratum.—In the letter of Richard Bennett, on "Rust in wheat," which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, a transposition occurs, nine lines from the top. The eleventh line should be read as the tenth.

Handsome Donation.—It affords us much pleasure to mention that William Bradley, Esq., has remitted, through Dr. Douglass, one of the honorary secretaries of the House Visiting Relief Society, the very liberal sum of £50 towards the funds of that society.

Street Accident.—An accident occurred on the South Head Road at about eight o'clock on Saturday night. A vehicle belonging to the French Consul and a Paddington omnibus were brought into collision, when the former was much damaged. The drivers escaped unhurt.

Leicester Rams.—In Mr. C. Martyn's Yard, Pitt-street, is a sample importation from Auckland, of Leicester lamb rams—a class of sheep which, judiciously crossed, might help them to the dissemination of an improved length and weight of fleece. Their chief excellence, however, exists in the suitableness for the production of early lambs for market, attaining as they do good quality and early maturity.

The Roman Catholics of Brisbane have within three months subscribed £814 odd towards the erection of the new church of St. Stephen; and they have also pledged themselves to raise £4500 within the next twelve months for the same object.

The Melanesian Mission.—Bishop Patteson, who returned from his visit to Brisbane yesterday morning, delivered in the evening, in the Christ Church schoolroom, a lecture on the state of the Melanesian Mission. The Bishop entered into a long account of his intercourse with the natives of the Melanesian Islands, and narrated some interesting particulars relating to the habits of the people and showing their intellectual capacity and their moral and religious sense. On the conclusion of the lecture Mr. M. Metcalfe addressed the meeting in behalf of the Melanesian mission, and hoped that they would manifest their interest in the work by their liberal contributions. The Rev. Canon Walsh, who presided, tendered to Bishop Patteson, on behalf of the meeting, their sincere sympathy with him in his work. The benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting, which was very numerously attended, broke up.

The Opera.—Yesterday evening, the first performance of Meyerbeer's oratorical and great descriptive work "Le Prophete" took place at the Prince of Wales Opera House, in the presence of a large assemblage, among which were to be noticed nearly all the musical *cognoscenti* of the city. By many, the "Prophete" is considered superior to the "Huguenots," and in grandeur of expression and majestic effect there is no doubt that it stands unrivalled either by Rossini or Mozart,—indeed, the subject of the libretto is of so lofty a character, and divested entirely of insipid sentimentality, that no composer of less *calibre* than Meyerbeer could have done justice to it. The prevailing characteristic of the music is the individualisation of the different characters for which it is set (particularly observable in the music for the three Anabaptists), and the grand combinations of the richest harmony it is possible to conceive. It is a work of great difficulty for the musicians, requiring not only vocal power, but an intense and close observance of the multitude of different phrases with which it abounds. For a first representation, the performance of last night was, artistically speaking, very creditable. Absolute correctness and perfect smoothness in the first performance would be almost an impossibility even with the best singers of Europe—and it is not, therefore, surprising that a little nervousness was perceptible throughout. The part of "John of Leyden," sustained by Mr. Squires, is certainly the most trying tenor character to be met with, and it is a matter of astonishment that Mr. Squires should have mastered its difficulties in a space of time no longer than many of the best tenors have taken to study one part. He might well feel some trepidation in attempting the character for the first time, and when he overcomes this, his impersonation and general rendering of the music will secure him the commendation of all but the hypercritical. He very properly declined an *encore* in the beautiful *Pastorale*. Madame Escott, as Fides, realised the character, and a more beautiful piece of music than the expression of the affection of a mother for her son, which Meyerbeer has written for this, part was never composed. To go through the work and notice each part, separately and with justice to the genius of the composer, and the relative merits of the *artistes* who yesterday evening gave it to a Sydney audience for the first time, requires more time than could possibly be given to it between the conclusion of the opera and the publication of a morning paper. Of the work itself it has justly been regarded as the perfection of musical art of the highest type, and it has formed a study for every musical student. Le Prophete will be repeated this evening.

Concert.—The farewell benefit night of Mr. C. Stewart (late of the Christy's Minstrels), and whose exquisite ballad and part singing gave such attraction to the performances of that celebrated sable corps, drew together a large audience at the School of Arts last evening. Of course Mr. Stewart was the principal executant, and his sweet tenor voice has seldom shown itself to so much advantage. In addition to a number of favourite songs he gave a series of Scotch ballads with fine taste and effect, that gained for him the most vociferous applause. In the part singing—and the programme embraced several choice selections—he was assisted by Mesdames Bushelle and Cordner, and by Mr. J. Bushelle, a young vocalist of great promise, and who, indeed, on this occasion, executed some *morceaux* in a style that indicated considerable cultivation of a fine voice. The programme, which was divided into three parts, embraced in the first a number of operatic concertos with a few favourite ballads; the second part was an entertainment on Scottish songs by Mr. Stewart. This was the grand feature in the performance, and the vocalist well deserved the overwhelming applause he evoked. The third part was a grand Ethiopian melange by the Sydney Amateur Christy's Minstrels, assisted by Mr. Stewart, and some of the sweetest as well as the most humorous of the pieces by which the original Christy's became celebrated were rendered with an effect highly creditable to the acquisitive powers of those young gentlemen. The entertainment could not fail to be gratifying to the large number who attended, and it is hoped it may be equally so to the talented *beneficiare*.

Cricket.—A match was played on the Darlington ground, on Saturday last, between the Newtown Surrey, and Prince of Wales cricket clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the latter.—Another match was played at St. Leonards on Saturday, 9th instant, between eleven members of the Willoughby C. C. and a like number of the Dawes Point C. C. Not being played out it was decided by the first innings. The Willoughby C. C. were victors by nineteen runs. Willoughby C. C., 44; Dawes' Point C. C., 25.

Coroner's Inquest.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest at the Railway Hotel, George-street South, respecting the death of a woman named Charlotte Green, who died there on Saturday night. The following is a copy of the jury's verdict:—"Deceased, aged thirty years, died from syncope brought on from shock to the nervous system, the result of extreme exhaustion brought on from severe and protracted labour. It is our opinion that she intended to conceal the birth of her child, and that she is highly censurable for concealing the state she was in."

Arrival and Installation of the Bishop of Goulburn.—Thursday, at noon, the clergymen, churchwardens, and many of the parishioners from all parts, met the Right Revs. the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Goulburn at Paddy's River, and escorted them to the boundary of the diocese of Goulburn, to a little temporary church erected at Wingello Park. By the time they reached there, the party was increased by other parishioners who joined on the road, and others awaited their arrival at the church. The Lord Bishop of Goulburn and the minister of the district robed and the service commenced, which consisted of the Litany, said by the latter. The Rev. Edward B. Proctor then welcomed the Bishop, and with the churchwardens presented the parochial address to his lordship, who in reply spoke earnestly, feelingly, and most kindly to the laity for the kindness, respect, and regard evidenced not only in their address but in their assembling from such distances to greet him. The installation service at the cathedral commenced at noon, the Litany being read by the Rev. W. Sowerby, and the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Goulburn taking part in the services. After this the Metropolitan read the notarial document setting forth that he had been present and assisted at the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Thomas to the see of Goulburn by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen's letters patent separating the new see from that of Sydney, defining its boundaries, and appointing the Rev. Dr. Thomas to be bishop, were then read by the Chancellor (Mr. Charles Campbell, barrister-at-law). Then followed the mandate from the Metropolitan addressed to the incumbent, the Rev. W. Sowerby, and commanding him to receive and instal the Rev. Dr. Thomas as bishop. On the conclusion of the services at the cathedral their Lordships proceeded to the Mechanics' Institute, where they were met by a deputation and conducted to the platform. The incumbent of St. Saviour's, the Rev. W. Sowerby, then addressing his Lordship the Bishop of Goulburn, said In the name of the clergy, I recognise you as bishop of this diocese. Several congratulatory addresses were then presented and replied to by his Lordship. Afterwards about sixty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous luncheon at Mandelson's hotel, the bishops, the clergy, and the chancellor of the diocese being invited guests.—Abridged from the *Goulburn Herald*.

Coach Accident.—The Gundaroo mail was capsized last Monday morning on Lake George, owing to the restiveness of one of the horses. The accident occurred about five o'clock, at which time it was rather dark. From some inexplicable cause the off side horse began to kick and plunge fearfully, and ultimately, to save himself and his charge, the mailman leaped from his seat in the hope of grasping the restive horse's head, but in so doing he lost all control over them, and away they dashed coach and all at a furious rate, until one of the wheels coming into contact with a tree, the vehicle was overturned, and the pole separated from the coach. The horses continued their career until all sight and sound of them were lost. The unfortunate driver then gathered up his scattered bags, &c., and made the best of his way into Collector, and as soon as possible set out again in search of the horses, which were found coupled quietly standing together in the bush.—*Golden Age*.

Wentworth Gold-Fields.—Since our last publication mining matters on this field have been going on as satisfactorily as could be desired. In the Phœnix Company's claim on Thursday, about two pounds of gold was obtained to a bucket of dirt. The company are still crushing for the Uncle Tom, and the dirt is now, as heretofore, turning out very satisfactorily. Gold was yesterday struck in the Bullock Driver's claim; also in the German's on the point, next to Spicer's. In Spicer's about twenty ounces were obtained to a prospect on Thursday night. There is from thirty to forty tons of dirt in the paddock ready for crushing. In Stewart's claim very good gold is being obtained from two leaders. There are several other claims that are in daily expectation of striking gold.—*Orange Guardian* of Saturday.

The Chinese at Young.—On Saturday last Mr. Commissioner Clarke, with some troopers and foot police, proceeded to Spring Creek for the purpose of seeing his orders—to the effect that the Chinese should withdraw to their boundary from these workings—carried into effect. In about half-an-hour the road to Back Creek could be seen dotted with the Mongolians carrying their swags, picks, shovels, cradles, &c.—*The Star*.

English Furniture, Pianofortes, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct attention to their highly important sale this day, at their rooms, 256, George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock. For particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

Pianofortes, Pianofortes, Pianofortes, by Erard, Hopkinson, Cadby, and other celebrated manufacturers.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton, to direct particular attention to their unreserved sale of the above first-class instruments, at their rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Parties furnishing are invited to attend Messrs. Bradley and Newton's sale this day, of elegant drawing-room suites, covered in silk and satin damask; dining-room furniture in mahogany, covered with morocco, and every requisite for furnishing first-class establishments. For particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

Grocers and others are reminded of the important and highly attractive sales advertised for this day, at 11, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their rooms, 302, George-street, comprising the cargo of congou ex Ellen Mary, Mauritius sugar in small mats, general groceries, and oilmen's stores, &c.—Adv.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DISTRESS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

A PUBLIC meeting was held yesterday evening in the Temperance Hall to adopt measures for the alleviation of the distress at present existing in the agricultural districts of the colony. The attendance was small. When the proceedings commenced at eight o'clock, the meeting consisted of only ninety gentlemen and one lady. Among those present were the Hon John Hay (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly), the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Esq., M.L.C.; the Hon. G. Allen, Esq., M.L.C.; Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A.; Mr. Leary, M.L.A.; Mr. Bell, M.L.A.; Mr. Cunneen, M.L.A.; Mr. Emanuel, M.L.A.; Mr. Hart, M.L.A.; Dr. Lang, M.L.A.; Mr. Dalgleish, M.L.A.; Mr. Egan, M.L.A.; the Rev. Mr. Thackeray, the Rev. H. Tingcombe, the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, the Rev. W. Crow, the Rev. John Curly, and the Rev. Rabbi Davis.

The Hon. JOHN HAY took the chair. He said that those present were all aware of the object for which the meeting had been convened. He need not say that he was very sorry to see on an occasion of this kind so small an attendance, for he did not conceive that any more important object could bring the citizens of Sydney together. (Hear, hear.) That object was to hear certain statements with regard to the condition of some portions of the country from the lips of residents in those districts, and after hearing those statements to adopt resolutions with the view of alleviating the distress which would be shown to exist. He could not conceive how it was that so little interest seemed to be taken in this movement. He had heard something of certain jealousies having arisen with regard to the way in which it had been commenced, but he could hardly believe that, because, however a movement of this kind might be commenced, when once it was fairly brought before the public in the manner in which this now was, he thought all jealousies ought to disappear. (Cheers.) When a matter was thus fairly brought before the public it was for the public to say how it should be treated. (Hear, hear.) He knew nothing of what had gone before. He was asked to preside over this adjourned meeting. That request was made to him by an esteemed friend—by one whose heart was always zealous in a good thing—he meant his honorable friend Mr. Plunkett. (Cheers.) As he was sure that hon. gentleman would not ask him to take part in any movement which had not for its object the public good, he at once consented. (Cheers.) Certain of the agricultural districts of this colony had now been—(from the visitation of God, he might say)—for three years almost unproductive. This arose in the first instance from floods, from drought in the second, and now an insidious disease had attacked the bread corn. When they considered that those districts had thus been rendered almost unproductive, it must be admitted by all that there was a case calling for help from those who were in a position to render assistance. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately the distress was not confined to any one particular district. The unprecedented floods with which we had been recently visited had caused an immense loss in almost all the agricultural districts of the colony. And in addition to the disease in wheat to which he had alluded—namely, "rust"—these floods had caused much destruction among the maize and lucerne crops. These were causes which would have produced, under ordinary circumstances, a complete famine in the land, and it was only because this colony, as it happened, had various resources independent of mere agriculture, that we were not in that position now. Fortunately, too, we were at peace with all the principal nations of the world. Our commerce was therefore uninterrupted, and consequently that famine which would have occurred if we had been dependent upon our own colony for the means of subsistence had been happily averted. (Hear, hear.) But he asked them to consider what terrible distress there must be amongst those families who were dependent upon the production of wheat, for instance, for their entire support, when the crops of that grain had been for one year, in some cases for two, and in others for three years, almost an absolute failure. They could hardly realise the distress which must exist among those families, some of whom a few years ago were comparatively wealthy, but who, from what he heard, and had no hesitation in believing, were now suffering from actual want. Their object to-night was to hear a plain, unvarnished statement of how matters really stood in those districts from the lips of those who, he was convinced from what he knew of their character, would not exaggerate one iota that distress. They would furnish the citizens of Sydney and the public of New South Wales in general with a statement upon which they might implicitly rely. (Hear, hear.) Having heard these statements, it would be for the gentlemen present, and for their fellow citizens, to judge whether the case was one which called for their interference;—whether there was that distress which could not be alleviated in any other way than by the charity of the public at large? If that were the case he was sure that whatever apathy might seem to exist at the present moment would at once disappear. (Cheers.) When the matter was fairly before the public he felt confident that that liberality which had always shown itself to be so strong in this community would not fail on the present occasion. (Applause.) Some might think that it was for the general Government to relieve this want. Well, perhaps that might be a matter to a certain extent disputable, but he was one of those who thought it would be much better if the public could spontaneously relieve such distress as that which now prevailed. (Hear, hear.) At all events, before the Government could be fairly called upon to interfere, he thought that the public should come voluntarily forward and raise a certain sum, upon doing which perhaps they might say to the Government—"Here is an earnest of what the public at large believe is required—will you assist in the good work?" (Cheers.) Unless the public themselves stamped this as a case for such interference, he did not think the Government would be justified in taking the money of the public and bestowing it in that way. (Hear, hear.) The Government, no doubt, in cases of emergency would, as far as they could, see that no lives were lost—that no pressing distress occurred without relief, but he thought it would be admitted that it was much better that the public itself should as far as possible relieve such distress as that which now exists, or at all events that we should put the Government in such a position that they would be justified in adding a sum probably equal to that furnished by voluntary contribution. (Hear, hear.) He did not desire that his opinion should be taken as to the mode in which this relief should be given, but he thought it would be admitted that the relief of actual pressing cases of distress was what the general public were called upon to respond to. (Cheers.) Whether they should go further, and attempt in any way to prevent those deserving and industrious families from falling from that position to which they had raised themselves was a different matter, and one which he did not feel called upon to discuss. What they wished to ask from the public now was that they should relieve that distress which they believed to be pressing. If the statements of the gentlemen who would address the meeting should show that this distress was really urgent, he was certain, notwithstanding the apathy which appeared now to prevail, that the response from the public would be favourable, and that a sum would be raised which would prevent any families from feeling the pinch of actual want. (Cheers.) He would not detain them longer, but introduce to them those gentlemen who would be able to put them in possession of authentic information on this subject. (Cheers.) Mr. Chisholm, one of the deputation from the district of Camden, would now address the meeting. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHISHOLM said he was reluctant to believe that the people of this city were indifferent to the distress at present prevailing throughout the agricultural districts. The inhabitants of Sydney had on all former occasions, when their sympathies had been appealed to on behalf of their suffering fellow-countrymen abroad, shown such a generous and liberal spirit that he could not think they would be insensible to the cry of distress at home. (Hear, hear.) In making an appeal of this kind it was highly important that the public should be satisfied with clear and authentic statements not only that distress did really exist, but also that it was of such a nature as to be beyond the power of local benevolence to relieve. (Hear, hear.) In a letter which he published a few weeks ago he endeavoured, by reference to former statistics, to show the nature and extent of the losses which the farmers of the Camden district had sustained during the past few years. No favourable crop had been reaped in that district since the year 1859. In the Government returns collected that year he found the following products enumerated:—Wheat, 154,484 bushels; maize, 444,148 bushels; barley, 5916 bushels; oats, 1565 bushels; hay, 1248 tons; potatoes, 177 tons. This, valued at the then current market rates, would give about £54,000. Then there must be added the dairy and other minor produce, which would yield about £6000, making a grand total of £60,000 as the value of the products of one year under favourable circumstances. If this statement were compared with the results of subsequent years, they would be able to obtain a pretty accurate estimate of the losses the farmers had sustained. For the two years following the year 1859 the district was visited by a series of most disastrous floods, which came after the crops had been cut, and rose to such an unprecedented height that stacks to an immense extent were swept away. The next year the floods did not rise so high, but all the flooded lands were covered at a time when the wheat was in blossom, and consequently upon those lands the ears did not fill. The greater part of the crops on the higher lands also were so much injured that a partial failure resulted throughout the entire district. These disasters were followed by a most calamitous drought. It was so severe that the crops were completely annihilated, and an appeal to the Government for seed wheat became a matter of necessity. The Government at that time very readily acceded to the application, and the farmers were thus enabled to sow for another crop. But that crop they were not destined to reap. The "rust," like a thief in the night, robbed the farmers of the fruit of their industry, at a time when hope was most pregnant of success—when there was a prospect of abundance. If they added to these losses the value of the stock which during that interval perished through drought and disease, he believed he should be considerably under the mark if he stated the total value at £150,000. This sum was so large as to be almost incredible,—considering the smallness of the district—the population, including that of Picton, being only 5000, and especially when it was considered that nine-tenths of that population were only working-farmers; but it was nevertheless true. The greatest portion of the produce was grown in the Camden district, the population of which numbered only 5000. The figures he had enumerated indicated an aggregate amount of distress which he must be strangely prejudiced who could gainsay or contradict. Distress did exist in that district, and even hunger had been felt. The accumulated savings of years had been lost, and his reverend friend Mr. Tingcombe could tell them that poverty and destitution stared many families in the face. It had been well said that there was no more God-like spectacle upon earth than a good man struggling with adversity. These poor people had struggled manfully with adversity. For four years they had done their best to till the ground, but unfavourable seasons had deprived them of the fruits of their industry and rendered them destitute. There was one circumstance in connection with this distress which he would particularly bring before the notice of the meeting, and it was this, that notwithstanding the large amount of poverty and privation which had existed in that district, for now nearly two years no case of petty larceny had come before the Bench. (Cheers.) He thought this was an additional reason why the claim of those people might be urged with confidence. (Hear, hear.) Two modes had been suggested for relieving the distress—one by a special grant procured from the treasury of the country, and the other by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent throughout the colony. Although the habit of coming to the State in every emergency to relieve distress was not to be recommended or approved, still he believed there were special occasions when the interposition of the State in behalf of a suffering people was to a great extent necessary. In this case he would not recommend that the State should bear the sole responsibility of relieving the distress. He should prefer the course suggested by their worthy chairman, and which had struck him from the first as being the most just and appropriate—that any sum contributed by the people should be augmented by an equal amount from the public Treasury. At the same time he thought there was no doubt that if the people could only be induced to do their duty it would be far better that the distress should be relieved by the spontaneous generosity of the country than that we should go to the State for any assistance in a matter of this kind. (Cheers.) But, whatever mode might be devised, the great object was to enable those people to continue their industrial pursuits. Although there were many cases of individual distress requiring immediate relief they should endeavour also to divert that distress which was prospective. The frequent losses of our farmers had so crippled their resources that without assistance they would be utterly unable to cultivate the ground. Unless that assistance were speedily afforded them he believed that a very large portion of the most valuable agricultural land in the colony would be thrown out of cultivation, and we should have a large increase of pauperism throughout our agricultural districts. With regard to the granting of seed wheat as a measure of relief, two questions seemed to suggest themselves. One was, What guarantee would there be that rust would not attack succeeding crops? and the other was, What had the landlords done to relieve this distress? With regard to the first, if we might judge of the future by the past, it would be reasonable to assume that rust would not to any considerable extent appear in our future crops. Sir Joseph Banks, in an article written many years ago, spoke of several samples of wheat grain grown in this colony as far back as 1803 showing symptoms of this enemy; but as no universal failure had been chronicled until last year during the long interval, it seemed only reasonable to infer that many years would again elapse before the recurrence of a similar calamity. He would now say a few words with regard to the landlords, as he was afraid many were reduced to withhold their assistance from an idea that this was a landlords' movement—or that the landlords should come forward to bear the principal portion of the cost of relief. This appeared to arise from a misconception of the real facts of the case, as unjust to the landlords as it was cruel to the tenants. In an agricultural district it must be obvious that all the interests were thoroughly identified, and that any considerable failure of crops must necessarily react upon the prosperity of all. If the tenant lost his crop it followed that the landlord would lose his income, and it was hard to suppose that the landlord, after having lost his income, should step forward and bear the main portion of the cost of relieving his tenant. This was not the argument which had hitherto been used either in England or in this colony. He joined his humble appeal to that of the chairman, and earnestly invited the co-operation of the public in this work of benevolence, at the same time remarking that, although identified with the Camden district, he was by no means insensible to the claims of other districts, and included them in his appeal.

The Rev. Mr. TINGCOMBE said that as a delegate from Camden he also had to bear testimony that much loss had been sustained by the floods which had continued for two years, to be followed by the rust in the wheat, whilst pleuro-pneumonia had carried off the cattle. Thus not only had the low lands suffered but the high lands also, for the heavy fall of rain had washed away the soil as often as it was loosened by the cultivator. Besides this, though exempt from the submerging of the floods, the high lands, in the months of drought that followed, suffered much more severely than the low lands, whilst being far removed from the river, it took the farmers nearly all their time to drive their cattle to and from the river to water. When at last the rain came, they had thought all their troubles over; the wheat looked beautiful and promised an excellent harvest, but then the rust came and all their hopes were blighted, and as a consequence the crops had entirely failed, only a very trifling one indeed being here and there secured. And yet withal it would appear to any person travelling through the district that there was no distress. There was plenty of water and grass, and the cattle all looked well, and stacks were to be seen every here and there. But it was not known that those stacks cost more to put them there than they were worth, and that they would cost more to place them in the market than they would be worth, for hay made from rusty wheat never fetched a good price. Still it was only when a person entered the houses that the stranger could really judge of the distress that existed, when in place of the stores of beef and bacon that hung round the hut he would see bare rafters, and an empty platter on the table at dinner, with but very little to put on it when the meal time arrived. When he saw this, and heard the exclamation of the mistress of the house as she pointed to her children, "What we are to do for these little ones, I don't know!"—then he would be able to say that it was a stern reality, and that the colony was bound to give relief. It might, however, be asked of the people of Camden what they were doing. It was hardly fair to ask the distressed district, in which when the farmers suffered all suffered necessarily alike, but still something was being done. The storekeepers, though themselves large sufferers, had come forward most generously, and about a hundred pounds had been subscribed. To that they had to add some £400 or £500 raised in Sydney and elsewhere, making in all £600. A committee had been formed for the purpose of relieving at once any pressing cases of actual destitution. But the funds of the committee were small and could not to any great extent relieve the distress, still they were doing something by preventing absolute destitution. It had been proposed with the funds in the hands of the committee to expend two-thirds in the purchase of seed wheat for distribution, and with the other third to purchase barley and oats for seed; but already applications had been made for seed to the extent of 6316 bushels, to the value of £2455, the applications having been made by 215 persons. This would show them that with such an immense demand for relief the distress must be very extensive. The list, however, was to be kept open for another week, and no doubt in that time the number of applicants would be even larger. In such circumstances Camden itself could do but little, but what it could it would do. They had already distributed a considerable quantity of turnip seed, and a large plot of ground had been sown with cabbage seed, for the purpose of distributing the plants to those who required them. With these and other new articles that would be introduced, such as flax and cotton, it was hoped that much might be done. The ordinary farmer was the one who would, of course, be the most entitled to relief; but there were others who could hardly be said to be in a state of destitution since their farms belonged to themselves, who ought to be relieved; but the small funds at the disposal of the committee put it out of their power to do so; and to be relieved, those persons would have to depend upon some large movement through the colony. He would quote two cases—one from the top, the other from the bottom, of his list. One man applied for seed wheat who was the owner of 300 acres of land. He was asked why he did not borrow money on mortgage to give him a start, but his answer was that he did not like to mortgage the land he had earned by honest industry and hard saving, and so risk its loss. That man was not to be blamed, on the contrary he ought rather to be supported in such a determination. The other case was that of a man who came for an order to enter the Infirmary. He had been employed as a farm labourer, and in his spare time cultivated five acres of land that he rented. The floods and the rust had completed his ruin, and his exertions had injured his health so that he had to be sent to the hospital. It might be said that the seed wheat last given had been misappropriated, and that there was consequently no guarantee that it would not be so again. He was aware that some of that wheat had been misappropriated. Some persons had taken it to the mill and had it ground up into flour, whilst others had sold it and expended the proceeds in dissipation. No doubt both these had acted improperly, but he would put it to the meeting whether a man who had received forty bushels of wheat, for which he was, as he believed, going to pay, seeing that he had given his promissory note for it, was very much to be blamed if, after having sown twenty bushels, he had the other twenty bushels ground up into flour to feed his children. They could hardly find it in their heart to be hard upon him for that. The other, who sold the wheat and spent the money in drink, did far worse, and was more blameworthy, but because he had done wrong were they, therefore, to blame the whole community? He had misappropriated that which had been given for his benefit, but when they came to consider the large number of inestimable gifts they received from the treasury of Heaven, and which they had misappropriated also, surely they would not be the first to cast the stone at their erring brother.

The Rev. Mr. THACKERAY, delegate from Maitland, said it was not necessary for him to state that floods had devastated the colony and that very much misery had thereby been caused, for the sympathy of the meeting showed him how well they were aware of it. It was with pleasure, therefore, that he heard that a movement of this kind was on foot and that the Governor was to take the chair. He could not, however, agree with the policy that had prevented his Excellency from presiding over this meeting. As the representative of her Majesty, who was not loved more as the Queen than she was as the sympathising and charitable woman, his Excellency could not have been employed better than in such a cause as this. His Excellency had not done so, and there was, therefore, the more honour to the hon. the Speaker for taking the part he had done. It was not necessary for him to occupy their time for any lengthened period, since their presence showed their belief in the distress and their sympathy with it. Another reason was that the case of the Hunter was precisely that of Camden, and, having heard the speeches of the gentlemen who preceded him, they had but to take those speeches and for Camden to substitute the Hunter, and the description was exactly applicable. Like Camden, the Hunter had lost its wheat crop for years past; and in the lowlands the crops of all kinds had been entirely swept away. His province, to-night, was to appeal to them for help because of the absolute necessity there was for rendering it. That, however, had been denied in the public prints. It had been said that the farmers of the Hunter were not and could not be badly off, but, on this point, he would put the real case before them as it stood from his own knowledge, based on a ten years' residence in, and experience of the district. It had been stated in the first instance that the Hunter was not a wheat-growing district; but he need hardly appeal to the statistics of the colony to show that in respect to the uplands, the Hunter was essentially a wheat growing district. One miller in Maitland had assured him that he usually purchased 12,000 bushels of wheat during the season, but that this year he had not purchased more than ninety bushels, and that the half of that was not fit for flour. On mentioning this statement to another miller, he had stated that he did not believe that there were as much as ninety bushels of good wheat grown in the district altogether. Another statement was that most of the farmers were the proprietors of their own land, and were consequently able to help themselves. Now he believed he was right in stating that many of the farmers who were owners of land would be much better off were they only tenants, for the greater part of them had more to pay by way of interest on loans on their land than they would have to pay for rent. Then it was said that the farmers kept their carriages, and their daughters had their saddle-horses to ride; but the whole statement showed that the person writing knew nothing whatever of the district. He would now state to them what had been done on the Hunter. Immediately after the flood of 1864, a subscription had been collected, and a committee formed to disburse it. That committee had met once or twice a week ever since; and it had been distinctly understood that no application could be received by the committee except in cases of extreme and urgent distress and destitution. Notwithstanding this, upwards of 200 claims were sent in. The committee used every possible safeguard against imposition, and amongst those employed was that of having a sub-committee, to visit the residences of the applicants, and report upon their actual state. On this report the committee bestowed small sums of £1, £2, or £3, but never more than £5—and only that amount in one instance—for the purpose of purchasing food and preventing utter destitution. It was only fair to state that this assistance could not be large, because all in the district were sufferers, and the amount collected for relief had to be raised from those who were themselves considerable sufferers. Still, what could be done had been done, and still more was to be attempted, for the committee were to-morrow to commence the canvass of the whole town and district. Now he put it to this meeting that as a matter of policy they should relieve this distress, because if they did not the sufferers would have to abandon their farms and to come to Sydney for work, thus causing a glut in the labour market. Another reason was that they had never asked for assistance before. In 1854, when the floods caused so much ruin, they had helped themselves, and were just about tiding over the difficulty, and just getting their footing again, when these floods of 1864 came upon them, and sent them all wrong again. He might say that they had very few cases of utter destitution or of actual starvation, because, to their praise be it spoken, the poor helped the poor as far as they could. They had aided each other, and thus there had been no absolute destitution. But though this had not been the case hitherto, it would be before long, unless assistance were forthcoming either from the people of the colony, or from the Government; and on this ground also he pressed on them to do all they could and to do it as speedily as possible. He would only mention one individual case, though, had time permitted, there were several that he intended to allude to. It was that of a German woman who had been utterly ruined by the floods of 1864. Her husband had been up the country with some fruit, which he had sold, thereby realising some £90. On his road home, he was swept away in crossing a river and was drowned. When his body was found, some villain had been before them, and had cut out the pocket of the dead man and stolen the money, thus leaving the widow penniless. The floods following on this completed her ruin. Such a case even as that was one which the local committee could only relieve to a very limited extent,—the means at their disposal being so very far short of the demands that were made upon them. The reverend gentleman concluded his remarks by a reference to the testimony borne by Mr. John Wyndham, of Dalwood, to the distress in his immediate district. That gentleman, whose word might be taken for the ransom of a city, had enclosed to the committee a long list of persons who had suffered severely by the rust in their wheat crops and by the floods, and who were all in urgent need of assistance. He (Mr. Thackeray) would appeal to all who heard him to give help to their brethren in the hour of their need. They were bound, on every account, to assist them; from motives of charity, and from less exalted motives, from motives of interest—for the impoverishment of a large industrial class could not but prejudicially affect the entire community. Let them give liberally then, and give quickly,—giving as they were able to give. (Cheers.)

Mr. EDWARD P. CAPPER—one of the delegates from Maitland—said that having been for some years a resident in Maitland, his store had been mentioned as a place where parties suffering from the floods might apply to the committee for relief, and he had thus had opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the nature and extent of the distress existing in that district. He unfortunately knew only too many cases wherein families, once in comfortable circumstances, were now severely straitened, and who could not possibly get on in the conduct of their farms without timely assistance. They were in such circumstances that they could not turn their land to any account, for they wanted seed wheat, and were, from their losses, wholly destitute of the means of procuring any. The sole dependence of these persons was the committee, from whom they hoped to be able to procure the wheat they so urgently required. Taking 104 of such persons who had applied to the committee, he found that eight were persons who had lost their beds and clothes, and that these had been relieved by the committee, seven receiving £2 a-piece, and one of them £5. The remaining ninety-six persons were tenant farmers, with an average of six to each family, and their losses had been ascertained to be very considerable. They had lost 785 acres of maize—which at £6 an acre represented a loss of £4710. In lucerne there had been an aggregate loss to these parties of 157 acres; which, at £3 an acre, amounted to £571. In potatoes there had been a further loss of seventy-nine acres; which, at £4 an acre, amounted to £316. Total loss to the whole of these applicants £5597. These parties, although wholly without means for carrying on their avocation as agriculturists, could not be said to be without property, but then it was not of an available kind, and the entire amount of the money at their disposal was only £45 10s. They were not paupers, but persons disheartened and impoverished by repeated losses—men whom it was desirable on all accounts to assist, for they were not in a position to go on at all unless such assistance were afforded to them. They had no seed wheat and no money to buy it with. They were men who had all worked hard for whatever they had, and it was nothing but the act of Providence that had brought them to their present unfortunate position. In the name of that Being, whose good pleasure it had been thus to afflict these people, he called upon them all to help and assist. They only asked for a loan, which these people would be willing to repay if the seasons were not once more against them; this was the condition that was proposed, and the duty set before them all was one which he trusted they would not be slow to accept.

Mr. D. BELL moved the first resolution, which was to the following effect: "That this meeting—having heard with deep regret of the extreme distress which now exists in the counties of Camden and Cumberland from the failure of the crops in this and former years, and also of the distress which prevails in the districts of the Hunter through the floods which have devastated that district—is of opinion that a subscription should be forthwith entered into to alleviate the wants of the sufferers." As they had heard from the gentlemen from the Camden and Hunter River districts what great distress there was in those parts, he should not, at that late hour of the evening, detain them by any lengthy remarks. It was abundantly clear from these statements that there were several families suffering in those districts, and if so then it became their duty to render them every assistance. He was not altogether prepared to admit that it would be desirable to give these people seed wheat, for the season was far advanced, and the ground so wet that the policy of such a course was, in his opinion, somewhat doubtful. Still, however, if it should be supposed that wheat was the best cereal for them to plant, it would be their place to supply them with it. He apprehended no difficulty in obtaining subscriptions when the nature of the distress was made fully known to the public. He was personally aware of the truth of what had been stated about the distress in the Camden district, and had himself collected money towards alleviating it. They must get £2000 or £3000 for the sufferers in the Camden and Hunter River district, or what they could do would be like a drop of water in a bucket.

Mr. JOHN CALDWELL seconded the motion, and spoke to what he had himself seen of the rust in the Camden districts. He regretted that a better system of farming was not generally adopted, and thought that the energies of the farmers were completely wasted in the getting up of high rents. He was aware that there had been great losses in both districts, but had expected that the gentlemen who had attended there as delegates would have particularised certain cases of distress, so as to bring the matter home to the public mind.

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That, seeing how widely spread and deep the distress is, this meeting deems it most desirable that subscriptions be made throughout the colony to alleviate the distress of those who have suffered." He felt that he was not required to say much in support of this resolution after the luminous and dispassionate statements of the delegates from the Camden and Hunter River districts as to the distress that existed in those parts. He thought it would not have been correct for those gentlemen to have mentioned the names of individual cases, and was quite satisfied that there was a large amount of distress in both of those districts. He regretted that the original intention to invite the Governor to be present at the meeting had not been carried out, and did not believe that it could injure the colony to have it known that the colony, like other countries, suffered at times from the visitation of God's Providence. He hoped the subscription would be a general one and liberal one. He had been told by the Colonial Secretary that the Government would, in all cases of real distress and want, be prepared to give a pound for every pound subscribed by the public. This ought to stimulate them to exert themselves.

Mr. HART seconded the resolution and spoke in its support. He regretted that the attendance was not a larger one, and expressed his belief that the originators of the movement had, in trying to please all, pleased none. Some influential persons were understood to have been opposed to having any public meeting, and had stood aloof in consequence of such a meeting being called. He could not understand this, nor could he see how the colony could possibly suffer by the truth being made known. He had spoken to many persons, and all had professed their willingness to subscribe.

The resolution was carried as before.

Mr. LEARY proposed the third resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, form a central committee to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to invite the general co-operation of all classes of colonists, viz:—the Hon. John Hay, Speaker of the Assembly; the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C.; J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, the Very Rev. the Archdeacon M'Encroe, the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.L.A.; T. C. Breillat, Esq.; the Hon. G. Allan, M.L.C.; J. Hart, M.L.A.; J. V. Gorman; M. Burdekin, M.L.A.; R. P. Richardson; E. C. Close, M.L.A.; Alderman Raphael, Alderman Oatley, G. W. Lord, M.L.A.; M. Alexander, M.L.A.; R. Driver, M.L.A.; T. Garrett, M.L.A.; W. Love, M.L.A.; C. Cowper, M.L.A.; J. Caldwell, M.L.A.; C. Cowper, jun., M.L.A.; S. H. Terry, M.L.A.; D. Bell, M.L.A.; A. Morris, M.L.A.; J. Leary, M.L.A.; D. Egan, M.L.A.; W. T. Pinhey; T. W. Smart, M.L.A.; William Hanson; W. Walker, M.L.A.; R. A. A. Morehead; J. Lackey, M.L.A.; John Robertson, M.L.A.; T. Dangar, M.L.A.; R. Sadleir, M.L.A.; J. Lucas, M.L.A.; W. R. Piddington, M.L.A.; J. A. Cunneen, M.L.A.; J. Sutherland, M.L.A.; J. Shepherd, M.L.A.; S. Emanuel, Esq., M.L.A." He concurred with Dr. Lang in the approbation he had expressed as to the manner in which the delegates had described the distress in the two districts of Camden and the Hunter. He believed that the people of Sydney would subscribe as they always did to anything of the kind, and that no jealousy—as to the fact that the movement had originated with one particular church—would be permitted to have weight with those who regarded the unsectarian charity of the object in view. The movement had originated in feelings of the purest and most unsectarian benevolence. The Messrs. Macarthur had, to his knowledge, acted with the greatest liberality and kindness to their tenantry, and so, too, had Mr. Bray in the same part of the country.

Mr. J. V. GORMAN seconded the resolution in a brief and energetic speech, expressing a hope that the committee might give even greater satisfaction than the committee by which it had been preceded.

On the motion of Mr. W. HANSON, seconded by Mr. PLUNKETT, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hay, for presiding at the meeting.

Mr. HAY made a suitable response, and the meeting broke up at about half-past ten o'clock.

RELIEF OF THE HOUSELESS POOR.

AN adjourned meeting of persons interested in the formation of a society for the Relief of the Houseless Poor at night, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Temperance Hall. At the hour advertised there were about fifty gentlemen present, amongst whom were—the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C., the Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C., the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., Mr. Love, M.L.A., Mr. Emanuel, M.L.A., Dr. Lang, M.L.A., Dr. Douglass, Mr. Parkes, Mr. M. Metcalfe, Mr. Murnin, Mr. Alderman Oatley, Mr. Joy, Mr. Goodlet, and Mr. J. Richardson.

The MAYOR of Sydney, having been voted to the chair, briefly stated the purpose of the meeting.

Dr. DOUGLASS came forward and, after a few preliminary remarks, said that the public of Sydney were always ready to come forward when their assistance was desired towards any really good object. He had met with a great many promises of support on behalf of establishing a nightly refuge for the houseless poor. The want of such an institution was almost universally recognised. It was absolutely necessary that the houseless poor should not be obliged to pilfer at the door of a tradesman in order that they might obtain a night's lodging. It would be altogether premature for him to refer to any details, as these would be left for the committee when appointed. He would, however, mention that Mr. G. K. Ingelow had consented to act as honorary treasurer; and that a very liberal man—Mr. Holt—had subscribed £20, and had promised to aid the movement in every possible way.

Mr. G. ALLEN moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That a society be formed for the purpose of establishing an asylum to receive at night the houseless poor of Sydney." He had long been impressed with the importance and the need of a society of this kind, in consequence of the long experience he had had in connection with some of the charitable institutions of this city for many years past. As connected with the Benevolent Asylum he had long felt the want of an institution in which any poor person could receive a bed at night and a breakfast in the morning. Judging from the past he had every expectation that this would prove a very useful and well-supported institution. He might refer to what had been done for the destitute children by the establishment of the asylum at Randwick. He had no doubt that the Government and the Parliament would readily render any assistance in their power.

Mr. PLUNKETT seconded the resolution, and remarked that notwithstanding all the charitable institutions in existence in this city, there was not one for giving a night's lodging to the houseless poor. Dr. Douglass deserved the thanks of the community for the trouble he had taken in initiating this movement.

Mr. JOY said he thought it desirable before the resolution was put to the meeting to make an inquiry as to the basis upon which the projected institution was to be established. The refuges at home not only afforded temporary relief, but they combined with it a simple kind of religious instruction;—the Scriptures were read, and sometimes short services were held. As the matter was likely to be one of very much interest to the citizens of Sydney, he thought it better at this time to make the inquiry, so that they might have a clear and distinct knowledge of the basis upon which the institution was to be established. All persons were admitted into the refuges at home; no question was made as to what religious denomination they belonged to. But still the institutions had a character:—the Scriptures were read, and religious instruction was given. There was no interference with the religious views of the inmates; but at the same time the institution was based upon religious instruction combined with temporal relief. The principle was just the same as that of the Ragged Schools.

Dr. DOUGLASS said, as one of the promoters of this movement, it was proposed that any one claiming a night's lodging on the plea of poverty, should be admitted into the institution. With regard to the question as to whether religious instruction was to be afforded, he presumed that during the night all that the poor creatures would require would be a shelter and repose. At the same time, we must all recognise the necessity of the reading of Scripture before they lay down and before they went away in the morning. The reading of a portion of Scripture would be no interference with the particular views of the poor people. These matters would, however, be considered by the committee, and they could not be properly discussed by this meeting.

Mr. PLUNKETT said he had understood from Dr. Douglass that all that was contemplated by the proposed institution was to give a night's lodging and a meal to the poor creatures that were houseless. It was mere bodily food that was required; we had nothing to do with administering spiritual food. Let any man who was admitted into that institution, before he retired to rest, say what prayers he thought proper. But to introduce Scripture readers as a part of the arrangement, would be to throw an apple of discord amongst the community; while it would certainly be deviating from the object that he had in view when he came to this meeting. Religion was what, he hoped, we all revered, but we pursued it in different ways.

Mr. JOY contended that he was perfectly justified in the course he had taken, and that instead of throwing the apple of discord into this movement, what he had done would prevent any subsequent misunderstanding. By now settling what course it was proposed to adopt, any subsequent misconception or unkindly feeling would be avoided. If it were the wish of the citizens to establish an institution in which religious instruction should be combined with temporal relief, he had no doubt that that object might be carried out; but he believed that if religious instruction were to be shut out, the institution would be deprived of a character that was essential to its real success; at the same time that it would deprive it of an agency that was of the greatest value. Unless you brought religious influences to bear upon the poor creatures you relieved, you would fall far short of the real good that you might otherwise accomplish. He desired to say that he made these remarks to prevent any possible misconception in future.

Mr. J. RICHARDSON said he had distinctly understood that religion was not to be recognised in the basis of the proposed institution, and he hoped that Mr. Joy would not press his proposal, as if he did it might prevent the movement from terminating successfully.

Mr. CALDWELL was of opinion that it was very important at this stage for the matter that had been referred to to be thoroughly understood by the subscribers, and he was glad that Mr. Joy had raised the question. It was well to look at the whole affair, and to consider what our position was. This city differed very much from London. There were very few persons in this country that could be considered poor, unless they were so through their own misconduct. And he had no hesitation in saying that nine-tenths of the poor persons in this city had brought themselves into their poverty through drunkenness. There were a number of charitable institutions in the city from which no infirm poor persons were sent away without being relieved. Now we ought to be very careful not to do anything that might encourage idleness or drunkenness. If we established a night refuge to receive men and women who were well able to work we might be inflicting injury on the community instead of doing good. And he thought that the proposed institution should be regarded not merely as a refuge but also in the light of a reformatory. Our object should be to try to convert drunken men into sober men, and to put them in a position to earn an honest livelihood. We should, however, fail in accomplishing that purpose if we admitted them to the institution without endeavouring to exert a moral influence over them. Our great object should be, while affording them physical relief, to bring religious influences to bear upon them, so as to convert those who were at present outcasts into honourable and industrious citizens. If a man who was taken into the refuge was able to work, he ought to be employed, and he should not be relieved if he refused to take work. He knew many men who were well able to work but who would not work.

Mr. RAPHAEL considered that an institution of the kind proposed ought to be carried on without the introduction of any religious influences. It ought to be open to all sects and persuasions, and no attempt should be made to cram any particular doctrine down the throats of the inmates. Many poor people would rather starve in the streets than submit to such treatment.

Mr. JOY denied that anything had been said to justify Mr. Raphael's remarks. No one had expressed any desire to have a particular creed taught at the institution.

Mr. RAPHAEL said in explanation he had not heard the remarks of the previous speakers, but he had spoken on the strength of what he had been informed outside the hall.

Mr. OATLEY thought it was irregular on the part of the meeting to discuss matters which would have to be considered by the committee when appointed.

Mr. ALLEN desired to make one remark. It was well that the meeting should clearly understand what they were going to do. He should be happy to see religious instruction imparted to the poor creatures admitted to this institution if he thought it could be done, but he saw a difficulty in it, and if we were to stand out for giving religious instruction to them we might mar the whole affair. He had understood from Dr. Douglass that the intention of the institution was simply to take the poor creatures off the street who had no place to go to, and to give them food to eat and a bed to lie on. It would not be possible to give them much religious instruction if, as was proposed, they were to be sent away in the morning. It was true that they might come again; but they were not to have a permanent lodging. Seeing that we should get into this institution Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, perhaps Wesleyans, also Jews, Turks, and infidels, he would like to know what religious instruction could be given to all these people. But if we could not attend to their souls we must not let their bodies perish. Rather than that they should perish, we should take them in and give them a bed and breakfast. He suspected that these institutions that were spoken of in England were very different from what ours would be; the inmates there would be almost entirely of one persuasion; at all events they would be principally Protestants. [Mr. JOY: "No."] However, the thing could not be managed here; and if any attention were to be paid to the spiritual wants of these poor people, they might have it at the Infirmary or other charitable institutions.

Mr. LOVE suggested that the difficulty could be got over by ministers of religion visiting the institution, and talking to the poor people who might be there belonging to their own denominations.

Mr. G. F. WISE thought the asylum ought to be for all the houseless poor who should receive, if possible, a supper, a comfortable bed, and a breakfast in the morning.

Mr. CALDWELL remarked that Sydney was not like many of the towns in England through which people were constantly passing. But here a number of people came down to Sydney and made up their minds to remain in it because of the number of benevolent institutions. Some of them got drunk and were put into gaol, and almost immediately they came out they were brought up before the magistrate again. So it was likely that, as at the Sabbath morning breakfast, the same people would come to this institution for relief again and again.

Mr. METCALFE thought from what had fallen from the previous speakers respecting the proposed institution, that it was altogether very undesirable; as its tendency would be to take away from the poor that responsibility for themselves and their families which they ought to have, and which God meant they should have. As Mr. Caldwell had said, there were no regular poor here; but those only were poor who were made so by idleness or drunkenness. Surely these were not the men that we meant to relieve at the proposed refuge. No doubt such an institution might do very well in London. He had himself seen in the streets of that city poor creatures crouching down on a cold night not able to get a bed. There were cases to relieve which one would be inclined to empty his pockets. But in Sydney, an institution of the kind proposed would, he thought, be very mischievous, as it would encourage idle and improvident men who did not care a straw for their wives and children.

After some remarks from Dr. DOUGLASS deprecating the discussion that had taken place, the resolution was put and carried with one dissentient—Mr. Metcalfe.

Dr. LANG, in proposing the second resolution, expressed his cordial approval of the projected institution notwithstanding the objections that had been urged. He differed somewhat with Mr. Caldwell in regard to the origin and cause of the distress that affected many individuals in this city. We were apt to generalise too much in reference to the causes of poverty. There were various other evils incident to society besides intemperance, and he had observed within the last few months a number of cases of real distress that had not originated in intemperance to his knowledge. He confessed that he had given his approval to the object of the proposed institution from not altogether disinterested motives; for he had so many applications from people coming to his door late in the evening for positive relief, that he should be glad to be able to send them to an institution of the kind proposed instead of giving them relief, being altogether uncertain as to their character and their real condition. The success of this institution would depend very much on the character of the agent, and a really benevolent person occupying that position would be able to exert a great deal of moral influence on the casual inmates without laying himself open to anything like a charge of sectarianism. He did not think that the community was in danger of having sectarian views propagated in an institution of this kind through the agency of any religious denomination whatever. He would conclude by moving the following resolution:—"That the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry the object into effect, with power to add to their number:—Dr. Douglass, his Worship the Mayor of Sydney, G. Wigram Allen, Esq., the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M. E. Murnin, Esq., Henry Prince, Esq., J. Lucas, Esq., A. B. Armstrong, L. W. Levey, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.L.A., J. Caldwell, Esq., M.L.A., James Oatley, Esq., M. Metcalfe, Esq., Samuel Clarke, Esq., George F. Wise, Esq., Edward Joy, Esq., Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C., and that G. K. Ingelow, Esq., be requested to act as honorary treasurer.

Mr. PARKES, in seconding the resolution, said he could not concur in the objections to the proposed institution that had been raised by Mr. Metcalfe, who, he thought, could not have a very correct knowledge of this city. There were here a very large number of persons gathered together from all parts of the world, operated upon by the greatest variety of circumstances, who would come within the operation of a society of this kind. It might be that the whole of the subjects of this organised benevolence would be persons who had brought their distress upon themselves. And he apprehended that the persons whom this society desired to befriend belonged to that class, and that it was intended by this organisation to recognise in these most helpless members of society that Divine image which every human creature bore. Believing that to be the object of this society, he had attended the preliminary meeting; because he could not conceive of any sphere of greater usefulness that might be attained with so little effort as a society of this kind. And if he might be permitted, he would state, in as few words as he could, the character which he thought this society ought to assume in order to be useful. In all great cities, and in colonial cities particularly, the poor might be divided into three great classes. There was a class of persons who laboured for their bread, but who, from improvidence, or from no greater fault, were always poor, permanently poor, but they would not solicit the relief offered by this society. There was another class of poor people who were too proud to accept the assistance of a society of this kind; they would rather die than accept it. The third class of persons were so prostrated by the operation of unfortunate circumstances, or by the want of a proper sense of self-respect in the first place, as to be glad to accept aid come from whatever quarter it might. This class generally gathered into itself those persons who wanted even casual assistance; it consisted, also, mostly of persons who had moments of serious thought and reflection, which fitted them for a better course of life. If a society of this kind, finding them wandering homeless in the dead of the night, offered them a home when they knew not where to go—if that interposition withdrew them from the dark shadows of the night and gave them warmth, a supper, and a bed, it gave them something more at the same time—it withdrew them from those evil influences in which they mostly lived, and allowed them to think of their homes and of their parents who long ago fondled them, and of their childhood; and it fitted them to receive any admonition that might be offered them, and to accept tenderly and kindly the guiding hand that might be stretched out to them. He believed that this good might be effected if the institution were open to all without any very rigid rules of discipline, and if the poor wanderers were allowed to come and go as they chose. He entirely concurred in the suggestion that the institution when established would afford a field for self-denying ministers of all denominations, who, when any member of their flocks should come there, might endeavour to impress upon them a sense of their religious responsibilities. He also thought that it would be a proper field for benevolent people of all kinds, who could endeavour by their advice and direction to rescue those persons who were driven to seek its aid and shelter. He believed that if the society were carried on in a proper spirit, it could not fail to be a great benefit to society.

Mr. LOVE, after some remarks upon the composition of the proposed committee, moved the addition of the following names, "Mr. John Mills, Mr. Henry, Mr. Mountcastle, Mr. John Davis, Dr. Moon, Mr. L. W. Levy, and Mr. Parkes."

The resolution, with the above addition, was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

The proceedings then closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

KEEPING UP THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.—The *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent concludes his letter of the 22nd December by commenting at some length on the tricks to induce enlistment. He writes that there is scarcely a Unionist family, from the merchant to the petty farmer and storekeeper, which has not sent a son, brother, and often even a father and breadwinner, to the war. Many have died; more have been wounded. Some must be growing weary of the interminable strife. New York claims to have 50,000 men of the front. Since the war began she has, perhaps, contributed twice as much more; but this drain cannot go on for ever. The enthusiasm may continue; but the enthusiasts themselves will grow few and scattered; and in this perhaps lies the only hope of peace.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE WENTWORTH MINES.—On Wednesday afternoon last a very serious accident occurred to two men in Harry the Sawyer's claim, named Joseph Campbell and William Sloane. It appears that a hole had been drilled in the rock for the purpose of putting a blast off, but, in consequence of some defect in the fuze, the shot did not take effect as it should have done. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour the men went down for the purpose of drawing the charge, and when in the act of so doing, the stamping was blown. At this time Sloane was holding the drill and Campbell striking. The report was so loud as to cause remarks from several persons who live adjacent to the claim, but who at the time were not aware that the men were below. The man at the top of the shaft at once gave the alarm, and afterwards descended to ascertain if the men were alive. He found both perfectly senseless, and severely cut about the face with the fragments of rock that had blown. Sloane was sent up first, and Campbell, we are happy to state had, by the time the rope came down again, so far recovered as to be enabled to ascend without assistance. Sloane is seriously injured about the face and body, and fears are entertained that he will lose the sight of one eye. At present he is lying in a precarious state, not being able to leave his bed. Campbell has so far recovered as to be capable of walking about.

A MAORI MUMMY.—In one of the less known gullies of the Otago gold-fields, a few months ago, three adventurous Victorian miners, having found a "likely spot," pitched their tent and set bravely to work. They were moderately successful, and for a week or two worked on, if not content, at least hopeful. The moon was in her last quarter when first they commenced operations, and the nights were consequently dark. As time wore on, however, the waning moon shone bright upon them, as they sat outside their tents of an evening to smoke their after-supper pipe, for the weather was genial, and permitted of this indulgence out of doors. At the extremity of the gully was a singularly shaped rock, irregularly pyramidal, that rose abruptly from the surface, to a height of upwards of thirty feet. Not being geological students, they had not given special attention to this feature of the locality, beyond remarking that it was not likely to contain any gold. On one of these evenings, as they were seated as just described, enjoying the silence, the pipe, and the repose after fatigue, one of the party suddenly started. "Look on the top of the rock," he said to his two companions. The moon had just risen, and her rays fell directly upon the summit of the vast pile in front of them. They directed their gaze in the direction pointed out by the speaker, and saw very distinctly a human face, white and ghastly, made visible by the light of the full moon falling upon it. "Is not that a face?" said the one immediately addressed. "There's no doubt about its being a face; its very odd we've never seen it before." "No, it's not odd, you see there's been no moon till now, and during the day we've been too busy to see it, besides it might not have been there all the time," replied the one particularly addressed. "I don't believe in ghosts," said the third, "but that face answers to the description of them remarkably. Don't you think we'd better turn in?" And they turned in, but next morning they confessed to each other that they had not slept well. They looked hard the following day for the face, but it was not to be seen. They saw it again, however, the following night and for several nights after, and they heard—or fancied they heard—a plaintive moan coming as if from the top of the rock. They could talk about nothing else, and they lost their appetites and did not work with a will; so they agreed to leave the gully for some other diggings. On their way they met two men, father and son, prospecting, and they told them of the gully they had left, and the reason why they had quitted it. These men were not superstitious, and they made their way to the gully at once. At night they saw the white face on the top of the rock, and the next morning they determined to ascend and discover the mystery if possible. At considerable risk they did so. They found the mummy of a female child, carefully placed upon a bier of stones, the head resting upon a curiously woven piece of matting, and between the knees the skeleton of a bird (the toi-toi). Some of the hair of the child yet remained, and it was carefully plaited. Beneath the head was placed a piece of coral, evidently brought from a long distance, as this locality was many miles from the sea shore. On one side of the mummy, where it had been exposed to the weather, the integuments had been quite removed from the skull, and the bones perfectly bleached. It was this part of the mummy that the three miners had seen. The father and son took away the object of their fear, and it was subsequently exhibited in Dunedin and other places. It has been in Melbourne for the last few weeks, but comparatively few persons have seen it. It has, however, recently been submitted to the inspection of several scientific gentlemen in this city, and they have pronounced it specially interesting, both anatomically and as illustrating an ancient Maori custom, for it would appear to have been in the position in which it was found many years, some of the natives having stated on seeing it that the practice of placing the toi-toi bird between the knees of the dead is a very old one, and one that has been long in disuse. The particular circumstances of its discovery impart to it additional interest. The proprietor means to take it to England.—*Melbourne Herald*, April 6.

A MAORI "HOUSEWARMING."—The Russell correspondent of the *Daily Southern Cross* supplies to that journal the following somewhat amusing sketch:—"Having received an invitation to be present at a "takaro," or games to be held at Waiomio at the housewarming of a whare, just completed for Maihi P. Kawiti, I concluded to go. The party of which I made one left Kororareka, about noon on Tuesday, the 15th ultimo, by boat, for Kawakawa, some eight miles distant, on reaching which place we found horses provided by the kindness of our host. A pleasant ride of four miles brought us within sight of our destination, easily distinguishable by the flagstaff and gay colours. On the descent of the hill overlooking Waiomio stand some rocks so wonderfully resembling ruined castles, one a little more distant, an old abbey chapel, with the remains of the moulded columns some twenty feet high in regular order, several small archways pierced in the basement, tea palms and other trees growing through the ruins—that these alone would amply repay a journey twice as far as we had come. These rocks are of quartzore formation, and strictly *tapu*, old Kawiti, the hero of the war in the North, being interred here. Crossing the small stream which gives its name to the place, Waiomio (rushing water), a half mile's canter brought us to the palace. Grooms were waiting for our horses, and a chamberlain in a handsome uniform to present us to our entertainer and his lady—a Maori lady whose manners and dress would have been no discredit to any "rangatira pakeha." Our arrival was notified to the already gathered multitude by sound of drum and trumpet. An abundant meal was immediately served in the new house for the pakehas, made up by our arrival to five—roast beef, pork, bread, potatoes, plum pudding, peach and other pies, tea, wine, and beer—everything in the way of table equipment, from the damask linen to the saltspoons, being complete. As I have mentioned the house, I may as well describe it. Externally, save the painted barge boards and carved figure over the gable, there is nothing pretentious—the size 60ft. by 30ft.—but the verandah, placed as usual at the end, and lined in the same way as the interior of the house with raupo tied leaf by leaf, the cross-pieces or laths being split and painted black, and only an inch apart, thus forming a chequered pattern, as regular as if printed. Thus panels were made between the broad grotesquely painted uprights, which, with the ridge-board and rafters, seemed to have been designed after some of the elaborate braidwork one may see in the *Ladies' Newspaper*. Only those who have seen a "whare runanga," as some few still exist at Opotiki and Rotorua, can form an idea of its appearance. The centre-post and gateway of the house were handsomely carved, and decorated with pigeons' feathers. After we pakehas had dined, parties of natives, each numbering thirty-six, were brought up in succession to repasts similar to the one of which we had partaken—after each the table being entirely cleared, and relaid with a clean service and fresh food. The liquor, however, was not put on the table with the viands; but, after the comestibles had been dispatched, tumblers for each guest and a number of bottles of *waipiro* were produced. The seats used were each formed of one tree, 40 feet long—squaring 18 inches, and hollowed out. Each guest, on entering, made his bows to Maihi and his wife, and was heralded by a chamberlain, properly waited on, and departed in like order, preceded by trumpet and drum. We had arrived about 4 p.m. And this state of things continued in the mansion to 3 a.m.; from daylight till about two in the next morning, and was going on in the same way when I departed on the third afternoon. The consumption of beef, pork, flour, biscuit, &c., was immense, not fewer than twenty cooks being employed. We slept in the new house; no Maories being admitted. Our white party on the second day amounted to thirty-four, including the resident magistrates of the district, with their interpreters. After dinner we drank the Queen's and Governor's healths, and then our host's. The Maories numbered about 800, all told, of whom 500 were men, and many more would have been there but that Maihi insisted on each guest coming properly dressed. This kept many away whose wardrobes were not in good condition. Natives were present from all the surrounding districts, Wangarei, Kaipara, Hokianga, Waimate, Rawiti, &c., and I am happy to say that they all behaved extremely well; and, notwithstanding the large quantities of spirits, &c., provided, there was no drunkenness. The out-door amusements consisted of war dances, hakas, top-spinning, &c., and the contortions which some of the most expert threw themselves into, and the uncomfortable attitudes in which they sometimes remained, were really wonderful. The top-spinning seemed to be a sort of game in which the visitors had made up their minds to be beaten, as each one after the game was over gave up his top and string and a mat, or some other article of dress, with more or less money, which were all thrown into a heap together. The meeting, as far as I could see or hear, had nothing political in it, though there was some little talk about the recent murder, some of the natives not liking the idea of the murderer being given up to be dealt with according to British law.

JEFF. DAVIS'S SON IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE.—A letter from a gentleman holding a high position in the United States contains the following curious story:—"This reminds me," says the writer, "that Jeff. Davis's son, by his slave girl Catherine, was in the Federal service on board of one of our gunboats in the Mississippi for several months—a likely mulatto. Among the letters of Jeff. taken at his house by our Illinois troops, there was a batch of quarrelsome epistles between Jeff. and Mrs. Davis, touching the old flame Catherine. Mrs. Davis upbraided her husband bitterly. I have this story from one of the highest officers in the squadron, who had the negro, Jeff. on board his gunboat, and who himself read the letters and suppressed them."

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BARGAINS IN NEW GOODS, J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.
4 cases French merinos, best quality, 2s 6d
1 case coloured flannels, 1s 11d, usual price, 2s 9d
2 cases French delaines, 12½d, ditto ditto 1s 6d
1 case glace silks, good shades, 1s 11d
2 cases checked silks, wide widths, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
1 case black and coloured velvets, 2s 11d
2 cases good hollands, 6½d, worth 1s
2 cases glazed linings, 4d, worth 6d
4 cases checked reps, 6½d, worth 1s
2 cases Hoyle's yard wide prints, 6½d, worth 9d
1 case chenille scarfs, 6½d, worth 1s
2 cases plush scarfs, 1s, worth 2s 6d
2 cases Josephine kid gloves, 1s 11d, worth 3s 9d
1 case ladies gauntlet gloves, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
2 cases bronze belts, 3½d, worth 1s
4 cases white and black glace cotton, 1s
1 case silk mantle tassels, one penny each
4 cases ribbons, one penny yard, worth 4d
2 cases fancy dress buttons, 6d card, 3 dozen
1 case fancy dress trimmings, 2½d yard
2 cases chenille and silk nets and braid, 6d
1 case French flowers, 1d per bunch, 6 sprays
2 cases French plumes, 6d each, worth 1s 6d
4 cases mantles Maltese lace, 1s 11d, worth 7s 6d
3 cases coloured velvets, 1s, No. 6 and 8, 18 yards
1 case muslin work, 2½d; rich flouncing, 6½d
1 case ladies' silk girdles 6½d, worth 2s 6d
2 cases linen collars and cuffs, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
1 case boys' and girls' straw hats, 6½d
2 cases ladies fancy straw hats, 1s
4 cases, new shapes, black and white, 2s 6d
1 case men's white shirts, 3s 6d, worth 5s 9d
1 case men's regatta shirts, 2s 6d, worth 3s 9d
2 cases men's wool scarfs, 1s, worth 2s 6d
1 case men's brown cotton socks, 6d, worth 9d
2 cases men's black ties, 6½d, worth 2s 6d.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
RETIREMENT OF MR. HITCHCOCK.
IMPERATIVE CLEARING SALE.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT announce the imperative sale of the whole of their stock of Shawls, Mantles, Jacquettes, Millinery, Straw Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Velvets, Terrys, Crapes, Merinos, Coburgs, Alpacas, Wool Plaids, Tweeds. Winceys, Fancy Dresses, Llamas, Cashmeres, Mohairs, British and Foreign Muslins, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Stays, Crinolines, Knickerbocker suits, Children's Dresses and Robes, Infants' Cloaks, &c., Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Men's Mercery, Sewn Muslin, and Fancy Goods.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT, at their sale, ARE OFFERING
WITNEY BLANKETS, 7s 11d per PAIR
Superior flannel. 7½d per yard
COUNTERPANES, 5s 11d
Marcella ditto, 7s 11d
TOILET COUNTERPANES, 9s 6d
Lace and Swiss embroidered curtains, 4s 6d and upwards
BORDERED WINDOW MUSLINS, 4½d and 5½d
White checked crinoline, 3s 11d per piece of 12 yards
OILCLOTHS, ONE AND A-HALF YARD WIDE, 1s
Russia towellings, 3½d per yard
STOUT HOLLANDS, 6½d
Wide width sheeting, 19½d per yard
VERY FINE BARNSLEY TABLE CLOTHS, 3s 11d
Fast colour prints, 6½d per yard.
COUNTRY BUYERS are reminded that this is an opportunity rarely to be met with for making large purchases of PLAIN AND USEFUL GOODS.
Victoria covers, 5s 11d
Cotton ticks, 8½d
Dutch carpets, 8½d.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT deliver all parcels wanted immediately by a SPECIAL MESSENGER.
Autumn dress materials just opened in
LARGE QUANTITIES,
and selling at cutting prices.
WINCEYS, 4½d per YARD.
The Shawls and Mantles are marked much
BELOW VALUE.
Elegant trimmed Wool Shawls,
NEW, at 14s 11d.
MANTLES, IN CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVET, at prices to effect a prompt clearance.
COUNTRY BUYERS will find this a rare opportunity for making large purchases of plain and useful goods
HARDIE and BUZACOTT, late Hitchcock, Hardie, and Buzacott, 357, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Complete lists of the various departments forwarded to all parts of the colonies.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street, Sydney.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT refer the Ladies of Sydney to their list of Household Drapery Goods, as submitted at their Imperative Clearing Sale.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT apprise the Gentlemen of Sydney and the colonies generally that they are now clearing, at their Imperative Sale, large quantities of first-class goods for gentlemen's wear.
H. and B. briefly allude to their choice stock of Gentlemen's crimean shirts, new patterns
Coloured tweed shirts, specially adapted to bush wear, superior qualities, 4s 6d and 4s 11d
The new tartan crimean shirts
Checked and fancy flannel ditto
Fine saxony wool neglige shirts
Fancy crimean shirts, all wool and fast colours; also.
Linen collars in the newest shapes, ties, scarfs, belts
Hosiery, in cotton, merino, cashmere, and spun silk; under-vests, pants, gloves, &c., &c., at cutting prices.
HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street.

SECOND GREAT DEMONSTRATION.—SALE OF DRAPERY, SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, Dresses, Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing, Crinolines, Shirts, Sheetings, Longcloths, Counterpanes, Flannels, Blankets, Table Linen, Towelling, Hats, Stays, Fancy Goods, Flowers, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., &c.,
COMMENCING on MONDAY MORNING, April 11th, at 9 o'clock precisely, at JOHN SKINNER'S, Australia House, 404, George-street.
It is quite unnecessary to remind purchasers that this is a GENUINE SALE, and that the whole stock has undergone a SWEEPING REDUCTION.
The following special lots will be found worthy of attention :—
A MOST BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT BLACK GLACE SILK, 12 yards for 27s 6d.
A lo of SMALL CHECKS and STRIPES, NEW COLOURS, all at 2s 7½d per yard.
CASHMERE and GRENADINE SHAWLS, at 7s 9d, 9s 9d, and 14s 9d each.
CHECKED LLAMAS, 10½d per yard, usual price 1s 6d
CAMLET LUSTRES, 15s the dress, new colours.

LADIES requiring SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING at a LOW PRICE, should visit Skinner's.

LADIES requiring TABLE LINEN should lay in a stock at SKINNER'S.
LADIES requiring LONGCLOTHS, SHEETINGS, COUNTERPANES, or BLANKETS, inspect the stock at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.
FRENCH COUTILLE STAYS, at 2s 11d pair
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, ONE PENNY each
SPOTTED LACE FALLS, THREEPENCE each
PARASOLS, all SILK, ONE SHILLING each
CAP FRONTS 4½d, reduced from 2s.

LADIES SILK UMBRELLAS, SEVEN SHILLINGS each
LADIES HORSE HAIR CRINOLINES, 9s 6d each
LADIES NEW BRILLIANTE CRINOLINES, 6s 6d
LADIES SILK VESTS, FOUR SHILLINGS each
LADIES MADE UP SKIRTS, at HALF-PRICE.
JOHN SKINNER, Australia House, 404, George-street.

LADIES, in returning you our thanks for past favours, allow us to call your attention to our present stock of winter drapery, comprising some of the most modern styles and textures of this season. Owing to our want of ready money and the dulness of trade we are compelled to offer our stock at fully 10 per cent below present cost. FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., 90, King-street.

SEASONABLE.—Black Glace Silks, 2s. 6d. yard, worth 3s. 9d.

SEASONABLE.—370 pieces Brown Wincey, 7½d. yard, worth 1s.

SEASONABLE, 100 pieces French Merino, 20 different shades, 2s. 6d. yard, worth 3s. 9d.

SEASONABLE.—460 pieces Coloured Coburgs, 8½d. yard, worth 1s 3d.

SEASONABLE.—370 pieces Irish Tabinets, 1s. yard, worth 1s. 9d.

SEASONABLE.—300 pieces Longcloths, 3½d. worth 9d,

SEASONABLE.—370 Fancy, Checked, and Plain Silks, 38s. full dress, worth 47s.

SEASONABLE.—1 Bale Flannels, 1s., worth 1s 6d. FRANCIS FAHEY and CO.

SEASONABLE.—900 Cloth Mantles, twenty different shapes, from 11s. 9d. to 18s., worth 25s.

SEASONABLE.—One lot of Black and Brown Shawls, 11s. 6d., worth 21s. FAHEY and CO.

SEASONABLE.—1 Case White Stays, clasps, 2s. 11d., worth 5s. 9d. FRANCIS FAHEY and CO.

SEASONABLE.—Blankets, Sheetings, Counterpanes, and Quilts. FRANCIS FAHEY and CO.

WATERPROOF COATS, wrappers, leggings, &c., manufactured from mackintosh cloth, in shapes adapted to colonial purposes. The Equestrian Toga, whole in front, the only garment effectual in keeping the knees and saddle dry. Mackintosh cloth does not adhere or perish, however tightly folded. E. MILLET, tailor, 361, George-street.

BLASTING POWDER, ex Japan, large grain, highly glazed, in 48-lb. kegs; Patent Safety Fuse, Common and Single Tape, for SALE, by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 10, Barrack-street

THE ADVANTAGES OF A PROPER STYLE IN DRESS.
The following dialogue between two distinguished ladies was overheard during the late Cricket Match :—
"My dear Louise, I cannot account for it, but, each day during the present match, my attention has been forcibly attracted by the air distingue of numerous gentlemen; many of them I have been long and well acquainted with—I am, therefore, the more astonished at the miraculous improvement in their appearance and bearing"
"Oh! my dear Amelia (replied the other laughingly) that mystery is soon unravelled—the fortunate individuals whom your unerring taste has selected, as the beau ideal of gentlemen, are those whose good sense led them to order their clothing from our fashionable tailor WILLIAM HOWES, whose exquisite workmanship is unrivalled. Mr. HOWES has just received from London and Paris invoices of the most splendid cloths, &c., &c., suitable for the coming season. I shall insist on Sir John calling, and as I am aware that HOWES' charges (black suits from £4 10s, tweed suits from £3) are most moderate, I intend myself to select from his choicest cloths, and order one of his matchless riding habits."
HOWES, tailor and habitmaker, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's and School of Arts.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—A great saving to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Private Families, Hotel Keepers, and others :—
Fine Adelaide flour, in half-cwt. bags, 24s per cwt
Fine congou tea, in half-chests of 57 lbs, at 1s 6d per lb
Good ration tea, in half-chests of 42 lbs, at 1s 2d per lb
Finest congou, in 13 lb boxes, 2s per lb
Mauritius sugars, domestic 3d per lb by the bag
Light counter sugar, in 56 lb bags, 3½d per lb
Best Patna rice, 22s per cwt
Second quality rice, 14s per cwt
Fine Cape raisins, in 50 lb boxes, 4d per lb
New figs, in 7½ lb boxes, 4d per lb
Best currants, in barrels, 3½d per lb
Patent sperm candles, full weights, 11½d per lb
Patent sperm candles, 14 ounces, 9½d per lb
English biscuit, assorted, in 1, 2, and 6 lb tins, 1s per lb
China preserves, 6 jars in case, 21s
Mustard, in 1 lb and ½ lb bottles, from 4s 6d to 7s 6d per dozen
Oysters, in 1 lb tins, 12s dozen
Vinegar, in quart bottles, each 2 dozen, 7s per dozen
Yarmouth bloaters, in two dozen tins, 2s 6d per tin
Prime York hams, 9d per lb
Ling fish, in pickle, 3d per lb, in 112 lb barrels
English soups and meats, in 1 lb and 4 lb tins, 6d per lb
American tobacco, warranted, 4s 6d per lb
Fine white Dutch herrings, 5s per keg
Cavendish tobacco, 2s per lb
Worcester and other sauces, 6s per dozen.
And a variety of other goods, too numerous to mention, at equally low prices, at ISAAC SIMMONS', 320, George-street, three doors from Hunter-street, Sydney.

EX STRATHDON, extra fine Elemes, H. Taylor's homœopathic cocoa, chocolate, for SALE. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

ADELAIDE JAMS, preserved with white crystal sugar, air-tight tins. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, by late arrivals, on SALE by HENRY MOORE. Moore's Wharf, 24th October.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best silk dressed; Kerosene Oil. Iron Tanks, Rock Salt, Oaten Hay. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Extra superfine silk-dressed, landing ex Helena, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14. Barrack-street, agent for Messrs. John Hart and Co., Port Adelaide.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, 1500 bushels now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED WHEAT, LUCERNE SEED, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

POTATOES FOR SALE.—The cargo of the NUMBA, from Broulee, at L. MORAN'S, Victoria Wharf
Second-hand bags wanted—a good price given

TO SQUATTERS, STOREKEEPERS, and others. ADELAIDE FLOUR.
The undersigned has for SALE, Adelaide FLOUR of the following first-class brands :—Hart's, Duffield's, Magarey's, &c. Also 1000 bushels prime old MAIZE.
W. NICHOLSON.
Mr. Nicholson can be seen daily at Tattersall's, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned have in store—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine silk-dressed
Beeby and Dunstan's fine
Beeby and Dunstan's household
Crown Mills superfine.
To prevent disappointment in country orders, arrangements have been made always to keep a stock on hand in future for immediate deliveries.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, for SALE by the undersigned, in store and to arrive.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

TO JEWELLERS.—Just arrived, new Show Cases. H. VAUGHAN, hairdresser, 201, Pitt-street.

MOREWOOD'S and cheap brands of Galvanized Corrugated IRON. JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, American Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles, &c. Colonial Hardwood, Flooring Boards, T. G. and planed, in any quantity. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, Hobart Town Jams, assorted, in any quantity. MOLISON and BLACK.

KAURI and American SPARS, all sizes. Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.

PINE Boards, now landing ex Frederick; Clear Pine, Carpenters' Boards, Shelving Boards, G. and T. Boards. W. WRIGHT.

4-INCH GUTTER, 5d.; 4½-inch, 6d.; 5-inch, 7d. per foot, at PARTRIDGE'S Works, Bathurst-street.

CHEAP ROOFING, Galvanized Iron Tanks for rain water. PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-street.

SCHOOL FORMS.—Four for SALE, 8 and 6 feet long, £1. HERALD Office, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a cedar COUNTER, GLASS CASE, and SHELVES. E. GEE, King-street

FOR SALE, a Billiard Bagatelle TABLE, payment by instalments. E. HUNT, administrator, Jamison-st.

A TWO-ROOMED Brick COTTAGE for SALE. Inquire at the Sportsman's Arms, Botany Road.

GUANO from Bird Island, £9 per ton at Sydney, containing 12 per cent. of organic matter, including ammonia; 70 per cent phosphate of lime, and no sand. Analysis, testimonials, &c., at LAW, SOMNER, and CO.'S, 260, Pitt-street, sole agents, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Horse, light Spring-cart and Harness. Lowest price, £15. Day's trial. GIBSON'S.

LIGHT BREAK or travelling drag, and set double harness, either for one or two horses; carries six persons; price £28. Also Phaeton, late the property of Dr. Burgon, a bargain. GIBSON'S Depot.

FOR SALE, a first-class Horse, either for saddle, single or double harness. Price 20 guineas. Good journey cob, price £8. Also, pair strong horses, 6 years old, and set double harness, almost new, £45. GIBSON'S Depot,

CART HORSE, £12. Will take a ton anywhere. GIBSON'S Depot.

FOR SALE, a quiet MARE, good for saddle or harness. H. GEE, 13, Parramatta-street.

NEW Hogskin SADDLES, very best quality, 70s each. GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-st, next Burt's.

HORSES.—Commissions executed for buyers and sellers of horses. HERBERT GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

CARRIAGE and Buggy HARNESS, single and double, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S Depot (next Burt's), 253, Castlereagh-street.

BROUGHAM for SALE, in good condition, a bargain, at HOLT and ANGUS', Castlereagh-street.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES, of every description, on view, at HOLT and ANGUS', Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, a top BUGGY. Apply to E. M'CARTY, Coachbuilder, Liverpool-street West.

FOR SALE, a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing six rooms, situated in Bullinaming-street, built of stone; good Shop, good well of water—never dry, and outhouses, and three-roomed Cottage at the back of the premises. To be sold a bargain. Apply to J. JESKIN'S, Redfern.

FOR SALE, about six acres of good Garden LAND, fenced and improved, with a never-failing spring of good water in all seasons; the roads good, and only 2½ miles from Sydney. Also, a few choice lots at Waverley. Apply to JAMES PEARCE, Randwick.

TO SQUATTERS, BREEDERS, and Others.—For SALE, the magnificent BULL, "Prince Napoleon," just arrived ex Orwell, and descended from the purest and most valuable blood in England. For full pedigree and particulars, apply to C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, 1500 HEAD of STORE CATTLE, 1 to 6 years old, a very choice lot, now near Surat, on the Condamine, Queensland, travelling North towards Rockhampton, delivery given anywhere as agreed. Apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

FOR SALE, 1200 Wethers, 2½ years old, 1350 Maiden Ewes.
1700 aged Ewes, with 1200 lambs at foot.
Now running at Emu Creek, New England. Apply to JAMES MARK, Esq., Emu Creek; or M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

1600 3-year old EWES, 1200 WEANERS.—For Private SALE by the undersigned, 1600 first-class young Ewes, and 1200 Weaners, from a good sound country. These sheep will be deliverable at Homebush, and sold in small lots. Early application necessary.
THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, Post Office Chambers.

FOR SALE, the EATONSWILL STATION, in the Clarence River district, together with 3500 head of cattle. For further particulars apply to JOHN BINNY and CO., 131, Pitt-street.

THE COMO ESTATE, South Yarra.—This well-known and most desirable PROPERTY, comprising Mansion and fifty-two acres of ground, is now for SALE, and immediate possession can be given.
It is bounded by the Gardiner's Creek road on one side, as far as the intersection of Williams-road, along which it descends to the river's bank, and has a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile to the Yarra Yarra.
If not sold within two months from this date, it will be subdivided into allotments of sizes to suit purchasers; of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.
For particulars and cards to view, apply to H. SELWYN SMITH, 122, Collins-street West; and, as to title, to Messrs. KLINGENDER, CHARSLEY, and LIDDLE, solicitors, Bank-place.
Melbourne, 18th March.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the following first-class Sheep Properties in Queensland :—
MITCHELL DISTRICT.
RODNEY DOWNS, with 12,000 sheep. Capacity 40,000.
KENNEDY DISTRICT.
AVON DOWNS, with 11,000 sheep, and 1000 cattle. Capacity 40,000 to 70,000 sheep.
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.
NEWSTEAD, with 13,000 sheep. Capacity 40,000 sheep, 3000 cattle.
NULALBIN, with 10,000 sheep and 250 cattle. Capacity 20,000 sheep and 1000 cattle.
WANDOO, with 7000 sheep. Capacity 12,000 to 15,000—the two latter conjointly or separately.
BURNETT DISTRICT.
DYKEHEAD, with 16,000 sheep and 500 cattle. Capacity 30 000 to 35 000 sheep.
Also in BLIGH DISTRICT.
Two superior Stations, with respectively 12,000 and 5600 sheep.
For further particulars apply to
BOW, THOMSON, and CO., Sydney.

FOR SALE.—To be sold, to close a partnership, with or without stock, those first-class STATIONS, known as Wardry and North Wardry, in the Lachlan district; these valuable runs have a frontage to the Murrumbidgee of upwards of eight miles, by 23 miles in depth, containing 119,232 acres, or 184 square miles; these runs have been surveyed, and their boundaries properly defined, and are surrounded by the well-known runs of Howe, Walker, and Co., Taylor and Loughman's, "Burrabogie;" Rudd's, "Howlong;" and Kirk and Goldborough's. There are two homesteads, each homestead contains 320 acres of purchased land; on one of the homesteads there is a neat cottage, containing six rooms, with kitchen and store, and a stockyard, with swinging gates, equal to any in the colony, capable of working 3000 head of cattle; also, a large paddock fenced in, containing several thousand acres; and on the other homestead, there is also a neat cottage, containing four rooms, with kitchen, dairy, store, barn, and stable, with a substantial stockyard, cultivation paddock, and two grass paddocks, fenced in. These runs have been used as cattle runs, and it is well known that from 1160 to 1200 head of fat cattle have been taken off annually, and regularly realised the highest prices in Melbourne markets. These runs are remarkably well adapted for sheep, which can run in flocks of from 3000 to 4000. No disease was ever known in the neighbourhood; the country consists of saltbush, cotton bush, well grassed plains, and various fattening herbs. Steamers pass by both of the homesteads, and land cargo. These first-class runs are so well known that further description is unnecessary. For full particulars, apply to WILLIAM RAY, Campbelltown; or to EDWARD RAY, on the station.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY, April 14th.
Ship ELY WHITNEY.
For the benefit of whom it may concern.
To the Merchants engaged in the East India and China Trades, Shipowners, Stock Exporters, and others generally engaged in the New Zealand and Intercolonial trades of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions from Captain Simmons to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Collins-street, Melbourne, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 12 o'clock,
The ship
ELI WHITNEY,
533 tons register, 800 tons burthen, as she presently lies in Portland Bay, more or less damaged, together with her hull, masts, spars, provisions, sheep-fittings, boats, gear, &c., built of oak and hackmatack, well fastened throughout with heavy iron knees and substantially bolted with copper.
She was thoroughly overhauled on the Patent Slip at Williamstown, and sheathed with Muntz metal about fifteen months.
Inventories and all further particulars can be had at the rooms of the auctioneer.
N.B. To be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern, by order of Captain Simmons.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

THURSDAY, April 14.
To the General Shipping Interest of Victoria and the adjacent Colonies.
The Splendid A1 Brigantine, MARY CUMMINGS.
JAMES LAWRENCE has received instructions to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 12 o'clock,
The splendid A1 brigantine MARY CUMMINGS, 106 N. M. tons register, built in Leith in 1861, classed A1 for eight years, carrying capacity dead weight 180 tons, general cargo 200 tons; length, 81 feet; breadth, 21 feet 10 inches; depth, 11 feet.
This very beautiful vessel was expressly built for and under the inspection of her present owner, and is fitted with every modern improvement for saving labour and efficiency of working, comprising rolling topsails, patent windlass, anchors, &c., double suit of sails, new metalled, and is altogether without exception the most suitable vessel for any of our coasting or intercolonial trades. Stands and shifts without ballast, and only requires 30 tons to proceed to sea with, besides being abundantly found in every seagoing necessary.
Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect this pretty little vessel as she lies in Hobson's Bay.
Terms at sale.

To Parties on the look-out for a comfortable Cottage, with verandah, two large rooms and kitchen, with outbuildings, consisting of stable and hayloft; also one Wooden Building, with loft, used as a residence, fowl-house, and a good well of pure water. The land on which the property stands has a frontage of 26 feet to Egan-street, by a depth of 88 feet, having back and front entrance. Any parties wanting a snug cottage residence would do well by attending this sale.
WILLIAM NEWELL has been instructed by Mrs. Condren to sell the above property by public auction, on the premises, Egan-street, O'Connell-town Newtown, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
For cash to the highest bidder.
Title first-rate.

Fitzgerald's Horses.
At the Camperdown Yards, WEDNESDAY, the 13th April.
BURT and CO. are instructed by the Hon. Robert Fitzgerald, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on the day named,
About 40 colts and fillies, without reserve.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Springcarts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.
At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of the celebrated AT colts.

Pair of Handsome Cobs.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of very showy bay cobs, 13 hands 3 inches high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, very quiet, and well suited for a pony phaeton or buggy.

The celebrated A T Brand.
At Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, April 12th, at 2 o'clock.
35 Heavy Draught Colts.
MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Captain Turner to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, THIS DAY, April 12th, at 2 o'clock,
35 head of strong draught colts—a much better draft than has been brought down for some years.

Commodious Four-horse Break and Harness.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very commodious four-horse break, with canopy to close it in completely, and well suited for travelling, and was recently used for conveying the Englishmen to the cricket matches at the Domain.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, April 14th, at 2 o'clock.
MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by James Giles, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, April 14th, at 2 o'clock,
35 head of good useful horses, fit for heavy draught, carriage pairs, and hackneys.

To Sheep Breeders and others.
Six Imported Leicester Rams.
MR. C. MARTYN has has been instructed by C. T. Wren, Esq, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Six pure bred Leicester rams, seven months old, from the flocks of Shepherd, Brothers.
For length of staple and carcase these sheep cannot be excelled.

Strong upstanding Colts from Goulburn.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Thomas M'Guinness to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
35 head upstanding colts, from 4 to 6 years old, in good condition, suited for draught and coaching purposes, and there are several that have been broken in.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

40 Horses.
For Sale at Camperdown, TUESDAY, 12th April.
MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Spencer Green to sell at Mr. G. Davison's Yards, Camperdown, on TUESDAY next, 12th April, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of horses, broken and unbroken, among which are some heavy cart and saddle horses, broken, and in prime condition.
These are a prime lot.
No reserve.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 13th April.
Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
170 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery and Manchester Goods, comprising
8-4 Grey Calicoe
36-inch ditto
Super Longcloths
Heavy and Medium ditto
Rolled Shirtings
Imitation Welsh Flannels
Saxony and coloured ditto
White Medium Blankets
Gentian, Scarlet, and Grey ditto
Winceys, plain and fancy
Ditto Skirtings and shirts
Men's Pilot Reefers
Men's Scotch Twill Shirts
Men's White and Regatta ditto
Men's Crimean ditto
Men's Self Mole Trousers
Boys' and Youths' ditto.
MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,
170 packages new and seasonable drapery and Manchester goods, as above.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive Sale by Public Auction.
FRIDAY, 15th April.
Fine Teas, Sugars, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores. Fish, Fruits, Candles, &c. Also, 600 Boxes Gouda Cheese.
To Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of teas, sugars, oilmen's stores, candles, fish, fruits, &c. Also,
600 boxes Gouda cheese, very prime.
Just landed ex Louis Meyer.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, April 12th, at 11 o'clock, At the Old Bank of Australasia.
☛ First-class English Furniture, manufactured expressly to withstand the climate.
Just landed ex Chaa Sze and Nourmahal.
Highly Important to Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.
63 Packages Superior and Well-made Furniture and Pianofortes, by eminent makers.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. Saber, importer, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239 George-street, THIS DAY, April 12th, at 11 o'clock,
A choice and beautiful shipment of English furniture, of the newest designs, consisting of
Elegant drawing-room suites, in walnut and rosewood, covered in silk and satin damask, fancy tabaret and striped ditto, each consisting of 6 chairs, 1 easy chair, 1 victoria chair, 1 lounge
Oval, octagonal, and round walnut and rosewood loo tables
Card tables, occasional and shaped ditto
Devonport, whatnots, with secritoires and desks
Chiffonieres, with plate-glass backs and doors
Marble slab washstands and dressing tables
Work tables, pedestal cupboards, commodes
Canterburies, music stools
Toilet glasses, all sizes
Vary handsome carved gilt pier glasses
Substantial dining-room suites, covered with morocco
Bergier chairs, hat and umbrella stands, hall tables
Dinner waggons, ormulu clocks
Horsehair, empty cases
Chair, couch, and easy chair frames
Sideboards and chiffonieres in the white
And a general assortment of English furniture.
Also,
A 7-octave rosewood piccolo pianoforte, with all the latest improvements, by J and J. Hopkinson
Walnut piccolo pianoforte. 6¾ octaves, by same makers
Rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, with fret front, &c.
Walnut ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view at the Rooms of the auctioneer, 239, George-street.

Preliminary Notice.
At the residence of Dr. West, Elizabeth-street, Highly Important Sale by Auction of One of the most Valuable and rare Collections of Oil Paintings in the Australian Colonies
Sterling Silver Plate
Beautiful Porcelain Vases and Rare Old China
Marble Statuary, Bronzes, Curiosities
First-Class Household Furniture
Brass Tubular Bedsteads
Marble Slab Washstands and Dressing-tables
Enamelled Slate Tables
Extensive Library of Valuable Works, richly bound.
Also,
A Magnificent Pair Grey Carriage Horses
Silver-mounted Harness, Carriage, Dogcart, &c., &c.
☛ Full particulars of which will be published.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been honoured with instructions from Dr. West to sell by auction, at his residence, Elizabeth-street, on an early day.
The whole of his magnificent collection of oil paintings, valuable books, bronzes, statuary, furniture, silver plate, carriages, horses, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily published.

Boots and Shoes.
FRIDAY, 15th April.
Ex Highflyer.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Ex Highflyer,
97 trunks women's and children's boots and shoes
50 ditto men's and boy's ditto
Full particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.
Balance of Cargo ex Eliza Mary, from Foochow.
Comprising
Finest Kaisow Congou, Chests
Ditto ditto ditto, Half-chests
Ditto ditto ditto, Boxes.
TUESDAY, 12th April.
Important Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Buyers for Export, and others.
For Sale, without reserve.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Henry Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Eliza Mary, from Foochow,
197 chests finest kaisow congou
901 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
1230 boxes ditto ditto ditto.
The above is all that remains unsold of the Eliza Mary's cargo of first-class tea. Any of the trade who may not have tried the samples will be afforded an opportunity of doing so the day prior to the sale, on application to the Auctioneers, at the Rooms, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Small bags.
Royal Snowdrop Crystals
White Counter Sugars
Good Brown Ration.
THIS DAY.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
1200 bags Mauritius sugars, comprising some fine samples of
Royal snowdrop crystals
White counter
Yellow ditto
Brown ration.
For positive unreserved sale, in lots to suit the trade.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
For Unreserved Sale to close Accounts.
THIS DAY.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
67 cases Kincaid's pint pickles
25 ditto ditto mixed ditto
5 ditto ditto half-pint sauces
2 ditto No. 1 gelatine
2 ditto 2 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Jam.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Highflyer, from London.
Slightly damaged.
TUESDAY, 12th April.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
A&Co. in diamond,
26 cases, each 6 dozen tins, 1 lb. jams.
Slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Cape Raisins
Valencia ditto
Eleme ditto.
TUESDAY, 12th April.
To Grocers and others.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
200 boxes new Cape raisins
150 ditto Valencia ditto
150 ditto Eleme ditto.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.
Full weight
Light weight.
TUESDAY, 12th April.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
JDR—300 boxes sperm candles, light weight
KM— 50 ditto ditto ditto, full weight.
Terms at sale.

Seidlitz Powders.
TUESDAY, 12th April.
To Druggists, Storekeepers, and others.
Without reserve.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 cases seidlitz powders, each 13 dozen boxes.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice.
THIS DAY.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
16 tons patna rice
Terms at sale.

Split Peas
Pearl Barley
Robinson's Patent Groats.
TUESDAY, 12th April.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 barrels split peas
20 ditto pearl barley
10 cases Robinson's patent groats
35 barrels round Scotch oatmeal.
Terms at sale.

Swiss Cigars.
Ex Highflyer, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
TUESDAY, 12th April, 1864.
To Tobacconists, Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Q 990—2 cases Swiss cigars.
The cigars are in the Argyle Bond, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect them.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Gingerbeer Brewers, Druggists, and others.
15 Casks Epsom Salts
2 Bales Phial Corks
5 ditto Gingerbeer ditto
50 Barrels new Patras Currents
10 Cases Seidlitz Powders
5 ditto Figs
10 ditto Washing Powders
25 ditto Hobart Town Jams
50 boxes Sultana Raisins
50 Kegs Pearl Barley
100 Cases Quart Salad Oil
50 ditto pint ditto ditto
16 Casks Warren Russell's Jet Blacking
9 ditto ditto ditto Paste ditto
100 bags S. S. Islands Arrowroot.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11
Invoices of goods as above.
Terms at sale.

Timber.
On the Ground, Domain, Sydney.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 14th April.
To Timber Merchants, Carpenters, Joiners, Builders, Contractors, and others.
The Timber used in the erection of a Grand Stand at the late Cricket Match.
Without reserve.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Ground, Domain, Sydney, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The whole of the timber (about 120,000 feet) used in the erection of the Grand Stand and fence at the late Cricket Match, comprising
Clear pine flooring boards, T. and G.
Baltic ditto rough ditto
Ditto ditto scantling (various)
Ditto ditto deals
Ditto ditto battens
Palings, &c.
Terms, cash.

Goloshes
Nugget Boots.
THIS DAY, the 12th, at 11 sharp.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Goloshes, men's, women's, and misses'
Nugget boots.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
From several favourite manufacturers.
TUESDAY, 12th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th,
100 packages boots and shoes, from several favourite manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

French Manufacture.
Gentlemen's French Calf, E.S. Boots
Ladies' ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto ditto kid ditto.
TUESDAY, 12th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 12th,
5 packages French boots, as above.
Terms, liberal.

Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Shippers.
Gents' Calf E. S. Boots
Ditto ditto Wellington ditto
Ditto Half ditto ditto
Ditto Memel E. S. ditto
Ditto Patent ditto ditto
Ditto Calf Kid Top ditto
Youths' Memel E. S. ditto.
THIS DAY (Tuesday), 12th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, without reserve,
25 trunks boots as above.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Coburgs, Tartans, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Strathdon, and Corriemulzie.
THURSDAY, 14
FRIDAY, 15.
At 11 o'clock each day.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments seasonable winter drapery, clothing, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary.
Positive Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.
WEDNESDAY, April 13th.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, April 13th, at 11 o'clock,
52 packages general drapery, slops, hats, millinery, &c.
Just landed ex Corriemulzie.
Terms at sale.

☛ Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes Goloshes, &c.
154 Trunks, just landed.
Ex Cornwallis.
Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, April 13th.
N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Without the least reserve,
154 trunks of boots and shoes, consisting of
Gents' wellingtons and half-wellingtons
Ditto calf and kid boots, E.S., pegged
Ditto ditto ditto mock button and garibaldi
Youths' E.S. boots, 11-1 and 1-4
Gents' patent napoleons
Men's army bluchers
Men's and youths' calf bluchers
Ladies' kid and cashmere boots, E.S., M.H., and S.H.
Ditto cloth boots, to lace, and E.S.
Children's boots, in great variety
Men's and women's slippers, &c., &c.
Men's and women's goloshes
Ladies' felt overshoes.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
Crystals.
Finest Light Counters
Fine ditto ditto
Finest Yellow ditto
Fine ditto ditto
Finest Brown ditto
Fine ditto ditto
Fine Ration ditto.
For Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.
FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
No. 23—430 bags Mauritius sugars
22—337 ditto ditto
17— 65 ditto ditto
8— 44 ditto ditto
17—392 ditto ditto
5—510 ditto ditto
M—358 ditto ditto
6—100 ditto ditto
13— 16 ditto ditto
16—154 ditto ditto
11— 88 ditto ditto
3— 83 ditto ditto
4—138 ditto ditto
5—196 ditto ditto
10—137 ditto ditto
1—300 ditto ditto
7—190 ditto ditto
2—142 ditto ditto
19—106 ditto ditto
Large and small mats.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The samples are now on view at the Rooms, where intending purchasers are requested to inspect them prior to the sale.

Sugars.
120 Tons.
The Balance of the Cargo
Ex Mousse de Nantes.
To close the shipment.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers and others
To Speculators and others.
FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from P. Boyer, Esq., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of the cargo of sugars
Ex Mousse de Nantes,
120 tons sugars, various samples, in small and large bags.
Terms at sale.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.
The samples of the above are now on view, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Bligh District.
Superior Fattening Stations,
Known as Mumblebone and Merebone, On the Macquarie River.
MESSRS. PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from the executors and executrix of the late Mr. William Crick to sell by auction, at Tattersall's Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known stations, Mumblebone and Merebone, on the Macquarie River, district of Bligh, with about 1600 head of well bred, quiet cattle, and 100 head of horses, more or less.
The improvements comprise a 9-roomed weatherboard house, and other houses of superior description; fine yards, and the whole in efficient working order.
Terms and conditions at sale.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE AND REMUNERATIVE PASTORAL PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, by

MR. BREWSTER, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED AND WELL-KNOWN STATIONS:—
QUEENSLAND.
PIKE'S CREEK, in the district of DARLING DOWNS, with 15,000 SHEEP and 1000 CATTLE.
IDERAWAY, BURNETT DISTRICT, with SPLENDID IMPROVEMENTS, 30,000 SHEEP, and 4500 CATTLE.
COONAMBULA, BURNETT DISTRICT, EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS, 27,000 SHEEP, 1500 CATTLE, and 100 HORSES.
TINNENBURRA STATIONS, in the MARANOA DISTRICT, large grazing capabilities, with which will be sold 1260 CATTLE.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE KIDGAR RUNS, on the Castlereagh River, in BLIGH DISTRICT, together with 1000 CHOICE SELECTED CATTLE and 2000 PRIME WETHERS.
☞ Vide separate advertisements in detail.
*** Every information respecting the above properties can be obtained at the Rooms.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
THE IDERAWAY STATIONS,

Together with
30,000 SHEEP, more or less
4,500 CATTLE, more or less,
distant only about 80 miles from Maryborough.
TERMS—One-third cash, residue at 1, 2, and 3 years from day of sale, with interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late J. B. Reid, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
THAT WELL-KNOWN PASTORAL PROPERTY, IDERAWAY, situated in the best portion of the Burnett district, in the COLONY OF QUEENSLAND, consisting of SIX BLOCKS of first-class healthy sheep country—viz., TANJOUR, JONDAY, BINJOUR, PENANG, NOUR-NOUR, and BRANCH CREEK No. 1; distant about four miles from the township of Gayndah and 85 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough, from whence there is bi-weekly steam communication with Brisbane and Sydney.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are very complete, and comprise everything necessary both for comfort and convenience, to attain which, considerable sums have been annually expended by the late owner; they consist of a comfortable five-roomed cottage, detached kitchen, large store, very complete wool shed, with shed attached containing screw-press, stables, four large men's huts—ALL THE BUILDINGS ABOVE ENUMERATED ARE SHINGLED AND CONSTRUCTED OF THE BEST MATERIALS—garden, large grass paddock, cultivation ditto, large four-rail sheep-drafting yards, together with ELEVEN OUT-STATION HUTS, all shingled and built on sleepers.
THERE IS ALSO, at an out-station distant 14 miles from the head station, an overseer's hut and store, paddock, stockyard, and sheep-drafting yards.
AT THE CATTLE STATION there are two good huts, detached kitchen, large drafting yards, tailing paddocks, and horse paddock.
With the above valuable and highly improved property will be sold the following stock:

SHEEP.

EWES, 1, 2, and 3 years old ..	6820	
Ditto, 4 ditto ditto	1121	
Ditto, 5 ditto and aged	4967	
Ditto weaners	4040	
		16,948
WETHERS, 1 to 5 years old ..	8980	
Ditto, weaners..................	3986	
		12 966
RAMS		193
TOTAL SHEEP, more or less		30,107

WARRANTED SOUND AND FREE FROM SCAB OR CATARRH. Also,
4500 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
A choice wellbred herd, which will be mustered and delivered. (Calves under six months old at time of delivery given in.)
*** Stores, three teams of working bullocks, stock-horses, implements, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above splendid pastoral property will at once be recognised by those acquainted with the colony of Queensland as those recently in the occupation of the late J. B. Reid, Esq., by order of whose executors it is now placed in the market for POSITIVE SALE. No eulogistic commentary is considered necessary, inasmuch as the IDERAWAY STATIONS have always been acknowledged equal, if not superior to any other pastoral property in the district.
The STOCK are highly spoken of by those who know them.
The SHEEP have been carefully bred and annually culled, and the wool has always realised full prices, both in the colonial and English markets.
The CATTLE are a very superior quiet herd; no expense has been spared in introducing the best blood the colonies could produce.
The auctioneer is perfectly satisfied that if the runs and stock are inspected they will be found in no way inferior to the foregoing description.

MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
THE TINNENBURRA STATIONS, on the CUTTEBURRA CREEK, together with 1200 head choice well-bred cattle.
Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
The TINNENBURRA STATIONS, on the Cuttaburra Creek, consisting of three blocks of country unsurpassed for their fattening properties, permanently and abundantly watered, and embracing about 200 square miles of open saltbush plains, CAPABLE OF DEPASTURING FULLY
40,000 SHEEP.
The above runs adjoin the stations of the Bogan River Company and Thomas Dangar, Esq., and are well worth the attention of persons requiring a large extent of first-class sheep country, lightly stocked.
The cattle are a selected well-bred lot, the greater portion of which are fit for market.
*** Stores, stock, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above would prove invaluable as a relief station to holders of runs in less favoured districts, as an abundance of grass and water may at all times be relied on.

DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.

THE PIKE'S CREEK, STATION.
Together with
15,000 SHEEP, more or less,
1,000 CATTLE, more or less.

Distant about 120 miles from IPSWICH.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-four months, dated from day of sale, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
That remarkably FINE FIRST-CLASS STATION, known as
PIKE'S CREEK,
in the favourite district of DARLING DOWNS, adjoining the runs of Messrs. Donald Gunn and H. Davis.
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a comfortable eight-room cottage, floored, lined, and papered; kitchen of four rooms, large store, large underground dairy, new laundry, overseer's cottage of four rooms, fowl house, four men's huts, a new woolshed, floored and battened, with lever press, receiving and drafting yards, and everything complete. There are ten new sheep station huts, with yards, and 300 good hurdles. ALL THE BUILDINGS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT ARE SHINGLED. Five hundred sheep can be put into the woolshed under cover.
WITH PIKE'S CREEK STATION will be sold the following stock—

SHEEP.

EWES—	1½ years old,	1397	
	2½ ditto ditto,	1140	
	3½ ditto ditto,	1220	
	4½ ditto ditto,	1246	
	5 and 6 ditto ditto,	1400	
			6403
WETHERS—	1½ years old,	1343	
	2½ ditto ditto,	1833	
	3½ ditto ditto,	1976	
			5152
WEANERS—	Mixed sexes,		3380
RAMS—			143
TOTAL SHEEP, more or less,			15,078

WARRANTED FREE FROM SCAB OR CATARRH.
Also, 1000 HEAD OF MIXED CATTLE, more or less.
*** Stores, working bullocks, (30), two drays and tackling complete, working horses (15), one horse-dray and harness (3 sets), furniture, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ THE SHEEP are well woolled, sound, and healthy; the last shearing, they averaged THREE POUNDS OF WOOL PER SHEEP, which realised in Sydney 20½d per lb; this fact alone speaks for itself as regards both the country and stock.
THE STATION is in capital working order, well watered, and the country is SOUND, OPEN, and HEALTHY.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect the property prior to the day of sale.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUNS on the CASTLEREAGH RIVER, known as the KIDGAR stations; together with
1000 CATTLE, and 2000 PRIME WETHERS.
Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock,
Those VALUABLE FATTENING RUNS known as KIDGAR,
consisting of East Kidgar, Back ditto, West Kidgar, and Back ditto—four blocks of MYALL and SALT BUSH COUNTRY, having a frontage of TEN MILES TO THE CASTLEREAGH RIVER, by ten miles back,
BEING ABUNDANTLY WATERED.
The country is well grassed, sound, healthy, and admirably adapted for sheep, abounding with herbs of the most fattening nature.
With these runs will be sold
1000 HEAD OF MIXED CATTLE,
more or less, of which two-thirds are
STEERS AND BULLOCKS
a very superior description, and
2000 WETHERS
over two and a-half years old, warranted free from disease, and mostly fat.
*** Supplies, implements, stock horses, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above are really first-class fattening stations, and are so well known that any addition to the simple details given is deemed unnecessary. The country, it must be borne in mind, is estimated to carry from 16,000 to 20,000 SHEEP.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, by ORDER of the MORTGAGEES.

THAT VALUABLE and HIGHLY IMPROVED PASTORAL PROPERTY, known as COONAMBULA,
Distant about 25 miles from Gayndah, and 115 miles from the Shipping Port of Maryborough, Wide Bay.

TERMS—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months from day of sale, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
THAT FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY, known as COONAMBULA, having a frontage to the AUBURN and BURNETT RIVERS, and adjoining the stations of Messrs. Ivory, Hassall, and Payton.
THE IMPROVEMENTS on the head station are a comfortable six-room cottage, kitchen, large general store, meat and flour stores, overseer's cottage, tool house, stable, smithy, with blacksmith's forge, men's hut of five rooms, dairy, carpenters' shop, large woolshed (shingled, and capable of holding a thousand sheep under cover), with yards, &c.; stock-yards to hold 2000 head of cattle, grass paddock of 1500 acres, calf paddock, cultivation ditto, garden of about an acre. All the above are in good repair, with every convenience for carrying on a large sheep establishment; there is also at one of the out-stations an overseer's cottage. The OUT-STATIONS are judiciously selected and provided with good huts (all shingled).
The RUNS are abundantly supplied with water by the AUBURN and BURNETT RIVERS, besides by several never-failing creeks. The country consists of GOOD, SOUND, HEALTHY, OPEN, UNDULATING RIDGES of silver-leafed ironbark and box—the ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES being largely in excess of the number of stock at present depasturing thereon.
The STOCK consists of

SHEEP.

EWES, 1 year old to aged	13,626
WETHERS, 1 year old to aged ..	6,029
WEANERS, mixed sexes	7,500
RAMS	500
Total number of sheep, more or less ..	27,655

Warranted free from SCAB or CATARRH,
Also,
1500 HEAD of WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less, and 100 HORSES.
(Calves and foals under six months old at time of delivery given in.)
*** Stores, working bullocks, drays, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above valuable property offers many advantages which capitalists and others should not lose sight of—viz., large proportion of breeding stock, comfortable homestead, such as is but seldom met with in the bush—the station being in complete working order, and within easy distance of a good shipping port over a good road. Any further information required may be obtained on application at the Rooms. Intending purchasers are requested to bear in mind that the property being in the market by ORDER of the MORTGAGEES, will be positively SOLD on the DAY NAMED.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

PLANET DOWNS STATION,
COMET RIVER,
COLONY OF QUEENSLAND,
together with
22,000 SHEEP, more or less
1,400 CATTLE, more or less
150 HORSES, more or less.

Terms—Half cash, residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-fourth months, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on an early day, (unless disposed of by private contract).
THAT MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY known as PLANET DOWNS, consisting of ELEVEN (11) BLOCKS OF COUNTRY, capable of depasturing
150,000 SHEEP,
with all necessary improvements required for carrying on a large sheep establishment, consisting of HOMESTEAD, WOOLSHED, HUTS, PADDOCKS, HURDLES, &c.

*** Full particulars of the above property will be published in a few days, in the meantime intending purchasers are requested to apply for any further information at the Rooms.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JUSTICE CALLAGHAN.
By Order of the Administratrix.

LOT 1.—HEIGHTS OF RANDWICK, one of the choicest blocks, of about 1 acre 3 roods and 20 perches.
LOT 2.—TOWN OF GOULBURN, a block of 5 acres, with frontage to Montague, Cowper, and Vernon streets.

Titles unexceptionable. Apply to HENRY MILFORD, Esq., solicitor, George-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the ADMINISTRATRIX in the estate of the late Mr. Justice Callaghan to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 13th April,
The following choice freehold properties:—
HEIGHTS OF RANDWICK.
LOT 1.—A splendid block, of about 1 acre 3 roods and 20 perches, being
THE VERY CHOICEST VILLA SITE,
in this favourite suburb. It is bounded on the north by the cottage and grounds recently occupied by Mr. Dodd; on the east partly by the grant so well known as Wentworth's 30 acres, and by Mr. Dick's property, from which latter it is divided only by a reserved road; and on the south it is also separated by a reserved road only from the late Mr. Nathan's property, known as BYRON LODGE, at present tenanted by Mrs. Mossman. It is fenced on two sides.
*** This is beyond doubt one of the FINEST BUILDING SITES IN RANDWICK, commanding an unlimited view on all sides, and surrounded by first-class properties.
TOWN OF GOULBURN.
TEN HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, forming A BLOCK OF 5 ACRES, with 5 chains frontage to Montague-street, 10 chains frontage to Cowper-street, and 5 chains frontage to Vernon-street.

☞ This block is in an elevated and healthy position, close to the Church of England. It will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers.
*** Both properties for positive sale.

EXETER PLACE, off ELIZABETH-STREET.

BLOCK of SIX 3-Room COTTAGES.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 13th April,
All that parcel of land situate in Exeter-place, off Elizabeth-street, near to the Roman Catholic Chapel now in course of erection, upon which is erected that remarkably well-built
BLOCK of SIX 3-ROOM COTTAGES,
built of brick, cemented fronts, on stone foundations, and shingled roof.
WATER LAID ON,
all let to respectable tenants.

☞ This is really a capital block of property, is in perfect order, in a most excellent position, always commands tenants, and is admirably adapted as a
PERMANENT and SAFE INVESTMENT
for any one in search of such.

15 TONS ROCK SALT.

Ex Woodbine from Rockhampton.
Now lying at Campbell's Wharf.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 12th April,
15 TONS ROCK SALT.

WEDNESDAY, 13th April.

MOST IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April,
EXETER-PLACE, off Elizabeth-street.—Block of six three-room cottages, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, now in course of erection.
DOWLING-STREET, Woolloomooloo.—Two-story eight-room dwelling-house, No. 92.
ST. PETER'S, COOK'S RIVER.—Shellingthorpe House and Grounds. A first-class family residence, with 3 acres land.
RANDWICK.—A choice block of land, containing 1 acre 3 roods 20 perches, more or less, close to BYRON LODGE, the late Mr. Nathan's property.
GOULBURN.—Block of 5 acres, with frontage to Montague, Cowper, and Vernon streets.
MOUNT TOMAH ROAD.—200 acre farm.
GOOD DOG, SHOALHAVEN.—Farm of 51 acres, with improvements, Gunn's grant, adjoining M'Pherson's farm.
MORT and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
GOOD DOG, SHOALHAVEN.

Farm of 51 acres, with Improvements, Gunn's Grant, on Tappatalie Creek, near the Ferry at Pig Island, Shoalhaven River, and Owen's Grant, and adjoining M'Pherson's Farm.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April,
All that piece of land, containing 51 acres 1 rood and 16 perches, commencing at a point one chain east from Owen's grant, on the banks of the Tappatalie Creek, and bounded on the west by a road one chain wide 29 chains; on the south by a line 22 chains to a road on the east, by that road 17½ chains to the creek, and on the north by that creek to point of commencement, exclusive of a road one chain wide, known as Carnall's Road, passing through the south-west portion of this land, the area of which has been deducted from the total area. The improvements comprise dwelling-house and out-offices, orchard, 8 acres, cleared, and about 20 acres from which the timber has been cut; a never-failing supply of water.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
200 ACRE FARM, MOUNT TOMAH ROAD.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 13th April,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 200 ACRES, more or less, situate in county of Cook, bounded on the west by Doddery's land, on the north by the Mount Tomah Road, on the east by Ezekiel Thurston's land, which said piece or parcel of land was granted to William Thurston by Governor Darling on the 9th March 1830.

To Close a Partnership.

LEICHHARDT and PORT CURTIS DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND—THE PRINCHESTER and COOROOMBERRY RUNS, with about 16,500, more or less, SHEEP, and 500, more or less, CATTLE.

TERMS.—One-third cash deposit, residue 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, by approved bills dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 3rd May,
That first-class pastoral property, THE PRINCHESTER and COOROOMBERRY RUNS, situate on the Fitzroy River, in the Leichhardt and Port Curtis Districts, distant about sixty miles from Rockhampton, and about thirty miles from Yaamba, the head of the navigation of the Fitzroy River.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 35,000 SHEEP and 1000 HEAD CATTLE.
MOST VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.
For full particulars of this valuable pastoral property see Saturday's issue of this paper.

UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Executors of the late Thomas Steele.

SUSSEX-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.

LARGE BLOCK OF LAND at the corner of Sussex and Union streets, together with the extensive premises known as the DWELLING-HOUSE and CANDLE FACTORY of Mr. W. B. ALLEN, M.L.A.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15th APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land on the east side of Sussex-street, bounded on the west by Sussex-street 52 feet 8 inches, on the north by Union-street 80½ feet, on which are those extensive premises, principally built of brick, consisting of a dwelling-house fronting Sussex-street, containing seven rooms, kitchen and cellar; also, the Candle Factory, and other buildings, occupied by Mr. W. B. Allen, M.L.A.

☞ The whole of this valuable corner City property is in the market for bona fide sale to the highest bidder in one lot, and being in a favourable position, fronting a main thoroughfare, close to the harbour and wharfs, the special attention of capitalists is directed to it.
TITLE unexceptionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. NORTON and BARKER, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

ST. MARY'S LODGE.
BELLE VUE HILL, WAVERLEY.

A NEAT STONE-BUILT VILLA, together with about one acre of ground laid out as garden, &c., fronting the South Head Road, overlooking Bondi Bay and the ocean, and opposite the residence of F. KELLERMAN, Esq.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above described beautifully-situated suburban residence,
ST. MARY'S LODGE,
BELLE-VUE HILL, WAVERLEY,
substantially built of stone, with slate roof, containing spacious verandah, 22 x 11, four good rooms, kitchen, stable, loft, and sleeping-room.
The land comprises an area of about 1 acre, the greater part of which is tastefully laid out and planted with a varied selection of choice flowers, shrubs, vines, and fruit trees.
This remarkably pretty and well-situated small suburban villa is only a few minutes' walk from the Waverley Tea Gardens, on the Belle Vue Hill, overlooking Bondi Bay, and the ocean, and at the same time well sheltered from the south and north-east winds.
The property is leasehold, having about 95 years to run, subject to a small ground rent of £22 per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ASHFIELD PARK.

EDGECOMBE COTTAGE, a beautifully situated suburban residence, with about 3 acres of land fronting the Parramatta Road, adjoining Ashfield Park, the estate of S. H. SMYTHE, Esq.; also 4 VILLA SITES, containing each about one acre, adjoining, two of which have small cottages thereon. This property was formerly part of the celebrated Ashfield Park, the property of the late Mrs. Underwood, and is very eligibly situated about one mile from the
ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known suburban property.
Plan of subdivision at the Rooms.

ALPACAS.

For Positive Sale, by order of the Government.
The whole of the valuable flocks of pure-bred ALPACAS, male and female, LLAMAS, and VICUNAS, now depasturing under the care of Edward Peyton, Esq., at WINGELLO, about midway between the Towns of BERRIMA and GOULBURN.

Preliminary Notice

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Honorable J. BOWIE WILSON, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at WINGELLO PARK, about 25 miles on the Sydney side of Goulburn, on THURSDAY, the 23rd June next, at 12 o'clock,
The above well known flocks of valuable animals, in lots to suit purchasers.
Further information, with particulars of the classification of the flocks, will appear in a future advertisement.

POSITIVE SALE.
GARRYOWEN ESTATE,
BALMAIN WEST.

The well-known celebrated GARRYOWEN ORANGERY, comprising 20 acres, more or less, fronting Joseph and Brennan streets; also, about 5½ ACRES adjoining, fronting the Balmain Road, opposite Austenham House, and divided by Brennan-street from Leichhardt Town (the property of Walter Beames, Esq.), and the property of Colin Mackenzie, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable block of suburban property, comprising upwards of 25½ ACRES, part of the Garryowen Estate, and fronting the main Balmain Road.
About 20 acres of the property comprise the celebrated Garryowen Orangery, and the whole is delightfully situated about four miles from Sydney, with easy access either by railway or omnibus.
It is surrounded by the following well-known valuable properties:—HELSARMEL, the property of G. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.A.; and the AUSTENHAM, LEICHHARDT, and GARRYOWEN Estates.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.
Plan may be inspected at the Rooms.
TITLE, unquestionable; full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Norton and Barker, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE, on the Ground.
ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, NEWTOWN,
Near the Railway Bridge.
SATURDAY, 23rd APRIL,
at 2 o'clock.

WHITE'S ESTATE,
NEWTOWN AND MACDONALDTOWN,
Comprising about 24 ACRES, situated between Erskineville and Mr. Malcolm's property (the latter is now known as the Albert Club Cricket Ground), and extending from the Erskineville Road to Macdonald and Coulson streets, Macdonaldtown.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

Title unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, solicitors, Pitt-street; or to Mr. E. Cory, solicitor, York-street.

Terms, liberal.

NOTICE.—SALE without Reserve, on the Ground, SATURDAY, 23rd April, at 2 o'clock.

LUNCH PROVIDED.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

PEREMPTORY UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Directors of the
TOMAGO COAL MINING COMPANY.

MONDAY, 2nd May.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Directors of the Tomago Coal Mining Company to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 2nd May, at 11 o'clock,
The Tomago coal mine, situated on the river Hunter, consisting of 500 acres of freehold land with the right to a purchase of 1980 acres of coal land adjoining, together with a valuable plant, railway, waggons, manager's house, miners' cottages, staithes, &c., &c., &c., full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.

Sale of Gunpowder,
At her Majesty's Magazine.

TUESDAY, April 12th.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Military Storekeeper to sell by auction, at the Magazine, upon Goat Island, THIS DAY, the 12th April, at 11 o'clock prompt,
92 packages of various descriptions of gunpowder, which have become forfeited to the Government under the Act of Council No. 47, 16th Victoria, December 28th, 1842.
The lots may be seen before the sale by application to the foreman, on Goat Island.
☞ Intending purchasers will be conveyed to the island free of charge, by a boat to leave Dawes' Point at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale to the highest bidder.
Without reserve.

Bellambi.
Woonoona Coal Mines.
In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Hale and John M'Mullen and Company.

By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st April, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
All the Official Assignee's interest in and to the unexpired term of lease for twenty-one years of 200 acres of land well known as the Woonoona Coal Mines, situate at Bellambi, together with live stock, wagons, and sundry rolling-stock as per inventory.
The lease entitles the holder to dig and work all coal seams under 200 acres of land known as Dixon's grant, upon payment of one shilling per ton upon the coal obtained. There is no incumbrance, or any other payment to be made under this lease.
The official plan, to be seen at the Auction Rooms, shows the working in the mine to be in the upper seams of coal, varying from seven to ten feet in thickness. There are several other coal seams on this land, all of which can be entered by level adits, without any sinking. Two new seams have been opened, and coal can be obtained directly with the present appliances.
The mines are free from water, and are within two miles and a half of the shipping port.
The quantity of coal sold from these mines during the last quarter was upwards of 7500 tons, and they are capable of producing 150 tons daily. The coal has been continuously dug for the past six years.
All the plant, rolling stock, and improvements now at the mines, or that may be placed there, are, at the option of the owner of the land, to be purchased by him on the expiration of the lease, the value to be fixed by arbitration.
An enormous amount of money has been spent in the present plant and improvements, which among other things comprise
An underground tramway several miles in extent
Twenty-four underground coal trucks carrying half a ton each
Twelve coal trucks, carrying 15 cwt. each, for outside works
Tumbling-tom and first coal-screen, made with furnace bars; tramways and trucks for removing slack coal
Double line of railway to large drum, with turn table
Building and drum-head, with wire rope and machinery for lowering coals down the first incline
Double line of tramway down the first incline 150 yards in length
Lower coal screen, with building, tumbling-tom, trucks, and tram for removing slack coal
Blacksmith's shop, with forge, tools, iron, all complete, for truck building and repairs
New wire rope, &c., &c., &c.
Observe—A portion of the 200 acres alluded to, namely 20 acres, is leased to the same parties for 21 years, at a rental of £1 per acre, with the right to timber thereon, subject to the lessors' reservation of the ground forming the tramway to the mine, or for other lines and roads. On this portion are three houses with gardens, and fifteen miners' cottages, each let at 10s. per month.
☞ The leases are dated 1st October, 1858, having nearly 16 years to run.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Denis Patrick Keogh, of Albury, Squatter.

QUAT QUATTA Stations and Cattle, Horses, Houses in Melbourne, Land at Beechworth, House and Land at Eureka, 15 miles from Melbourne, Farm at Carawa, about 2000 head of Cattle at another station, branded MP; Book Debts, &c., &c.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq., the official assignee in the estate of Denis Patrick Keogh, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st April, at 11 o'clock,
All the right title and interest of the official assignee, in and to the following properties, subject to incumbrances, particulars of which may be had at the office of the official assignee:—
1st. The Quat Quatta Station, and stock of cattle, about 1500 head, in charge of Mr. Keogh, situated in the Murrumbidgee district.
2nd. 2000 head of cattle, on the station of Mr. W. J. Pierce, of Howlong, near Quatta, branded MP, together with their increase for some years.
3rd. 4 houses and land at the corner of Flinders and Swanston streets, Melbourne, producing a rental of £825 a year; comprising the hotel at the corner, and three stores of blue stone, each three stories high.
4th. About 1½ acre freehold land at Beechworth.
5th. 80 acres of freehold land, with a house erected thereon, in the parish of Eureka, about 15 miles from Melbourne.
6th. 89 acres of land, situated in the parish of Carawa.
7th. A lot of thoroughbred Hereford cattle and increase.
8th. About 20 horses.
9th. Book debts amounting to £350 11s. 4d.
Terms at sale.
☞ Intending purchasers can obtain further information on application to the official assignee.

TUESDAY, 12th April.

To Hatters
To Outfitters and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of hats and caps, comprising
Men's panama hats
Cloth undress artillery caps
Drab felt brightons, richmonds
Sydney rifle volunteers, victorias
Drab felt norfolks, canadians
Ditto ditto adelaides, brisbanes
Imitation cabbage-tree, yorkshires
Black cloth sydneys, green under
Tweed soft richmonds, corked leathers
Ladies' brown straw hats
Ditto ditto twist
Black silk paris hats, anglesea curl
Men's and boy's blue and black cloth caps
Magenta, lemon, and self-stitched canadians.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th April.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of drapery and ready-made clothing, comprising
Super black Saxony mantle cloth
Fancy silk regent ties
Ditto ditto beaufort ditto
Ladies' mantles and opera cloaks
3-4 mixed gambroons, lambswool shirts
Buff window holland, mantle lawns
8-4 grey sheeting, blue serge
Black cloth sacs and shooting coats
Witney blankets, white coutille stays
Ladies' chenille head dresses
Men's doe and tweed trousers
Ditto drab vulcanized coats
Ditto heavy brown cotton half-hose
53 and 54 inch black sattaras
60 and 61 inch ditto wooded cloth
26-inch ditto West of England doeskins
Gingham, alpacca, and silk umbrellas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock of a country storekeeper, consisting of
General haberdashery
Black and white cotton cords
Busk and dress whalebones
Cotton imperial Dutch tapes
Linen and pearl buttons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th April.

To Stationers and others.

Morrell's Registration Ink.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 casks, each 6 dozen, Morrell's registration ink, quarts.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th April.

To Stationers
To Printers, Grocers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general stationery, printing, and writing papers, comprising
Cream laid foolscap, assorted weights
Blue ditto, ditto
Blue wove post quarto
Blue laid ditto ditto
Blue wove ditto octavo
Blue laid ditto ditto
Double small hand
Extra super cream laid note paper, 22 lb.
Pink blotting
Double double demy, 72 and 76 lbs.
Double demy, 33 and 35 lbs.
Coloured tissue paper, double foolscap
Cream laid note
Ditto ditto post
Extra super foolscap envelopes
Double crown, assorted weights
Brown papers, 14 to 100 lbs.
Printing demy
White demy, cartridge
Double double news
Paper bags, 2 to 7 lbs.
Thick and thin foolscap 3rds ferril account books
Memorandum books, ferril, clasp, foolscap octavo
Ditto ditto, ditto, post octavo
Ditto ditto, ditto, foolscap and 12mo
12, 18, and 24 sheet foolscap memo., basil and flush, ft. and ft., and common
Large ebony double glass inkstands
Elastic bands, playing cards
Gillott's pens, pencils, rulers, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April.

To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers, and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale,
To close consignments, ex Albert the Good.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
27 cases Simmons' axes, handled
6 ditto, each 10 dozen, O. Ames's long-handled shovels, No. 3
6 ditto, each 10 dozen, O'Day's long-handled shovels, No. 3
3 ditto, each 10 dozen, O'Day's long-handled shovels, No. 2
2 ditto, each 5 dozen, ditto ditto ditto
6 ditto, each 4 dozen, Simmons' boys' axes
9 ditto, each 4 dozen, Simmons' hunters' hatchets
2 ditto, each 4 dozen, Simmons' clawed ditto
7 ditto, each 2 dozen, S. Collins' picks, 6½ to 7 lbs.
American cut tacks, 10, 12, and 14 oz.
American tubs, in nests, &c., &c.
For positive sale, to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April.

To Ironmongers,
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of assorted timber.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 15th April.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. Russell, tailor, George-street, by order of John Morris, Esq., official assignee.

Stock in Trade and Fixtures on the premises.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent estate of J. Russell, tailor, George-street, to sell by auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade, fixtures, and fittings in the above estate.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

TUESDAY, 12th April, 1864.

Muntz Metal.

To Shipowners, Shipwrights, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases Muntz metal
2 casks nails.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th April, 1864.

To Bankers, Public Companies, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 iron safes, with compartments and double doors.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th April, 1864

To close various accounts
Hay-cutting Machines
Spokes, shafts
Wheel Boxes.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above, without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th April, 1864.

Electro-plated Ware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 packages, containing
Chamber and table candlesticks, tea and coffee pots.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th April, 1864.

Wool Presses
Rolling Machine, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 wool presses
1 rolling machine.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 12th April, 1864.

Window Sashes
School, &c., Slates
Bird Cages.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 12th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 pairs window sashes, assorted
20 dozen school slates
10 ditto log ditto
5 ditto drawing ditto
2 packages bird cages.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1864.

Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Fish
Candles
Damaged Pickles, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of groceries, &c.
Without any reserve.
For further particulars see future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864.

Just landed ex Strathdon.

To Fancy Warehousemen and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 cases of the undermentioned goods, viz.,
Gents' mallets, chalk reels
Patent pocket and other corkscrews
Turnscrews, braces and bits
Gimblets, bradawls, cabinet drawer knobs
Rosewood cupboard turns
Zebra glass screws
Copper oil feeders
Publicans' pewter measures
Spades and shovels
Pocket pistols
Umbrella stands, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864.

Fancy Merchandise.
*** Selected expressly for this Market.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Stationers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases fancy merchandise, viz.—
Mother of pearl stereoscopes, ladies' companions, albums, and jewel boxes
Richly worked card cases
Pen wipers, needle boxes, yard measures
Whist markers, cushions
Watch cases, ring cases
Fine gilt egg glasses, call bells, balances, office inkstands, letter clips
Purses, reticules, tablets
Bone and wood chessmen
Electro-plated napkin rings
Needles, crochet cases
Cash boxes, fancy brushware, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864.

Electro-plated Ware.

To Silversmiths, Furnishing Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed, ex Corinnamite.
4 cases richly worked electro-plated ware, comprising
Fruit stands, rifle cups, cake baskets, claret jugs, liquor frames, inkstands, cruets, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864.

American Cooking Stoves
American Cooking Stoves
American Cooking Stoves.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of American stoves, with furniture complete.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864.

To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 cases, comprising bronze swing kettles, London mullers, copper liquor measures, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864.

Japanned Goods.

To Upholsterers, Furnishing Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 cases beautiful japanned goods, all new designs, &c., including
Foot and hip baths, mixed slipper baths
Coal vases, pedestal washing stands
Albert shower baths, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 15th April, 1864.

Earthenware
Cut Glassware
China.

To Earthenware Dealers, Glassware Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 15th April, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
37 packages of the undermentioned goods, just landed ex Mandane, viz.,
Bowls and saucers, bowls, plates
Dinner ware, toilet sets, jugs
Baking, flat, and cover dishes
Cut champagnes, tumblers, wines
Clarets, hocks, salts, rests
Cut decanters, quarts and pints
Cut caraffes and tumblers
Rich cut claret and water jugs
W. and G. and blue sprigged china, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Postponed in consequence of the rain.

THIS MORNING,
At the Labour Bazaar.
Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of household furniture and sundries, advertised for yesterday, and postponed in consequence of the inclement state of the weather, which will be cleared off without the least reserve.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture
And Lease of Cottage.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 6, Mitchell-street, off Glebe Road, Glebe, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock,
The household furniture, comprising
Bedstead and bedding
Sofas, tables, chairs
Kitchen utensils
Carpenter's tools, &c., &c.
Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
5 years' lease of the cottage, with immediate possession.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£143	9	9
Gin	312	16	3
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	5	15	0
Whisky	95	6	7
Rum	651	3	0
Perfumed spirits	34	5	3
Wine	45	2	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	62	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	346	2	8
Cigars	49	10	0
Coffee and chicory	43	19	6
Bonding warehouse duty	150	0	0
Pilotage	33	0	4
Dues	3	10	0
Total	£1989	10	4

The Customs' revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of March, amounted to £41,147 12s. For the corresponding month of the year 1863, the receipts reached £54,544 4s. 10d. There is therefore a decrease on the month of £13,396 12s. 10d., or 24 per cent. During the first quarter of the present year, the amount of duties collected at the Customs was £139,916 17s 10d., against £165,564 19s 2d. The decrease on the quarter is, therefore, £25,648 1s. 4d., or 15 per cent. From the receipts of the first quarter of the present year, however, we must deduct about £12,000, which was received during January and February under the new tariff, but which has since been refunded—and this will swell the actual decrease to £37,648, or 22 per cent.

The following are the amounts received monthly during the first three months of the years 1863 and 1864:—

	1863.	1864.
January	£62,945 13 7	£49,509 6 8
February	48,075 0 9	49,259 19 2
March	54,544 4 10	41,147 12 0
	£165,564 19 2	£139,916 17 10

The Government have called for tenders for £50,000 Treasury Bills, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable in 1868. The conditions are the same as those lately advertised with the exception of the interest being made payable in Sydney or London at the option of the holder. Tenders will be received at the Treasury until noon of Monday, the 18th instant.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold by auction, to-day, the shop and premises, having twenty-two feet to George street North, known as the property of the late Mr. O'Hea, for £1050.

The sale of the other properties advertised was postponed, the wet weather preventing the attendance of buyers.

It will be observed from our telegram from Brisbane that a serious fire had occurred, involving the destruction of houses and property to the amount of about £20,000 to £30,000. The Colonial Insurance Companies are heavy losers, but the largest amount is in the Queensland Company. The insurances, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows:—Pacific, about £2600; Sydney, £2500; United, £2000; and the Northern, £2000.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. E. J. C. North, Mr. M. Asher, and Mr. J. B. Smithers.

Ann Gill and Mary Ann Martin were charged with violently assaulting John Maxwell by striking him with a candlestick on the head. Gill was found guilty, and fined 20s., with the alternative of three days' imprisonment. Martin was discharged.

On informations by Inspector Steel, Walter Thomas Daniels, of the Blue Bell Inn, Phillip-street, for permitting drunkenness in his house, was ordered to pay costs of prosecution; Henry Lowe and John Parker for allowing pigs to stray at St. Leonards, were fined—the former 2s., the latter 1s., with costs; Mary Ann Ward, for obstructing the carriage-way of Harrington-street, by allowing two carts to remain thereon, was fined 1s., with costs; Charles Kelly, for throwing stones in Argyle-street, ordered to pay costs, 6s. 6d.; and Daniel Whelan, for behaving in a riotous manner at Manly Beach, was ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for three months.

Thomas Dawson, for a breach of the Scab Act, in allowing his sheep to travel without being properly branded, was fined 9s., with costs.

Thomas Kerr, a seaman of the Montrose, for absence without leave, was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment.

Auguste Lawrence, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on board the Fernandez, was fined 10s. with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

John Bell, Charles Kames, Samuel Riley, and William Fenwick, seamen of the Castle Howard, found guilty of desertion, were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol.

Henry Mackett, for desertion from the Leichhardt, was sent to gaol for seven days.

GLEN QUINN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NAMOI RIVER.—March 31.—The weather up here is anything but pleasant; cloudy, rainy, and cold. The Namoi is high, and just now on the rise. Such a season has not been experienced in these parts for many years. We have been most anxiously awaiting intelligence from the Lower Namoi—Barwon. Mr. Glass, of the firm of Glass and Corrigan, arrived here yesterday. He draws a fearful picture of the state of the country. Many miles around, he says, nothing to be seen but water; his own loss is 3000 fat wethers and a hair-breadth escape of 7000 more. As to cattle and horses, that loss will not be ascertained until the flood subsides. The Namoi, Barwon, and Castlereagh are one sheet of water, the channel of neither is known. Senior constable Corrigan also arrived here the same day from Walgett *en route* to the Supreme Court, Maitland. He came up from Walgett in a boat some twenty miles or more, during which time he could not discover one green spot. Mr. Boyle, he says, has lost all his sheep, save some few he managed to entrench round the house, but which must eventually perish for want of feed; also his horses and cattle. Can make no estimate of how many there are lower down the river that have lost all they possess. I am happy to say that no loss of life is yet reported. For five weeks the country all around has been under water; the consequence is that stock of all kinds must have suffered severely. This is only an outline of the general destruction of property. Messrs. Brown and Howley, who were sent by Mr. Urquhart to recover some 6000 head of cattle for the firm of Glass and Corrigan, some six weeks since, have been unable to reach the station. The consequence is that they will have to return, as nothing can be done for some time to come. Stores and rations are much required on many of the stations. A visit from the steamers would be a great blessing.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BALLAARAT.—St. Paul's church, one of the greatest architectural ornaments of Ballaarat East, and built at an outlay of between £3000 and £4000, has all at once become unsafe to worship in. On Saturday afternoon, or early on Sunday morning, the sexton perceived some fissures in the ground on the south-east side of the church reserve, and some cracks in the wall of the church, whereof notice was at once given to the trustees of the church. On an examination of the building, it was found that both the north and south walls were cracking at intervals from the chancel end, about two-thirds along the church, and it was deemed unsafe to hold the usual services. The morning service, therefore, was celebrated in the old schoolroom adjoining, and the evening service, by permission of the borough authorities, in the Eastern Town Hall. As there was every reason to fear that the danger to the building might increase, steps were promptly taken to secure the beautiful chancel window by removing the glass, and this was quickly and safely done by Mr. Fortune and his aids on Sunday afternoon, while men were at the same time employed in shoring up the church on the south-east side, where the subsidence of the church appeared to be greatest. The tower and lower end of the church exhibited no signs of insecurity when we visited the place last evening, and it is hoped that they may still remain uninjured. Some intention was at one time had, yesterday, of removing all the fittings of the church; but, as the costly chancel window glass had been secured, and the worst portion of the walls shored up, it has been decided to leave the building as it was. This disaster is felt as a sort of calamity, as the church had only recently been finished after a large outlay in money, and labour, and anxiety, and was really a very handsome as well as commodious edifice. Crowds of people visited the place on Sunday, and a feeling of regret was general.—*Ballarat Star*, April 4.

THE BRUTALITY OF PRIZE-FIGHTING.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives its readers a full account of the late prize fight between Heenan and King, and appends to its report the following sensible remarks:—"As chroniclers of the current events of the day, we print an account of this disgraceful contest, just as we print reports of burglaries and murders, and with just as much indorsement for one as for the other. The excited and maddened multitude who have staked and lost a million upon the event deserve no sympathy—they are hardly less guilty than the principals and their immediate backers. The whole thing is a scandal and a disgrace to both nations, a stigma upon civilisation, and deserving of such reprobation as shall for ever hereafter render a repetition impossible."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

GOVERNMENT business will take precedence of private notices of motion and orders of the day.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Eagar to move, that this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the desirability of introducing a bill "to remove doubts respecting Duties of Customs."

Mr. Eagar to move, That, in addition to the days set apart by sessional order for dispatch of business, this House, unless otherwise ordered, shall meet for dispatch of business on Monday and Saturday in each week, and that Government business shall take precedence on the days specified.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Supply; Resumption of the Committee.
2. Customs Indemnity Bill; consideration in committee of the Legislative Council's Amendment in this bill.
3. Official Salaries Bill; second reading.
4. Ways and Means; Resumption of the Committee.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Harness, &c.; at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Draught Colts.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, Waggons, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, Teas, Sugars, Candles, Jams, Cigars.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Goloshes.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, English Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Rock Salt.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Magazine upon Goat Island, at 11 o'clock, Gunpowder.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Haberdashery, Whalebone.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Muntz Metal, Iron Safes, Hay-cutting Machines, Electro-plated Ware, Wool Presses, Window Sashes, &c.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At Davison's Yards, Camperdown, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—The usual meeting of council was held on the 1st instant at 7 o'clock. Present—the chairman (Mr. Thomas Jones), and councillors Crispo, Williamson, Wild, Crane, and Renwick. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the chairman brought up the report of the finance committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £67 15s 3d. Adopted. On the motion of councillor Renwick, seconded by councillor Crispo, the declaration of office of Mr. J. Williamson (one of the auditors elected at the meeting of ratepayers on the 2nd February), duly signed and attested, was laid upon the table and read. Councillor Crispo moved, pursuant to notice, that the resolution of the 2nd October, 1863, be rescinded, and that in future the council meet for the transaction of business at 4 o'clock p m. every Friday, instead of seven o'clock every alternate Friday. One week to meet as council, and the next as committee of the whole to consult about the improvements. The motion was seconded by councillor Renwick, and carried. Councillor Renwick moved that in pursuance of the resolution of the 18th March tenders be called for to kerb and gutter a portion of James-street." Councillor Crane seconded the motion, which was put and passed. The council then rose.—The quarterly meeting was held on Thursday, the 7th April, adjourned from Monday, the 4th, a quorum not being present. The chairman and councillors Crane, Wild, and Williamson were present. Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. The chairman laid before the council the detailed account of the revenue and expenditure for the quarter ended 31st March, duly signed by the auditors (Messrs. Williamson and Wardrop), shewing the outlay for permanent improvements in Redfern Ward, during the quarter, to be £[illegible] 18s. 3d.; and in Surry Hills Ward, £116 13s. 10d., which was adopted on the motion of councillor Crane, seconded by councillor Williamson. Councillor Wild moved, "That fifty tons more of broken blue metal be procured for metalling Bourke-street." Seconded by councillor Williamson, and carried. On the recommendation of the finance committee, a cheque was drawn for £24, on account, for the works in progress in Botany Road. This concluded the business.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the council was held at the Christians' meeting house, on Monday, the 4th instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. Joseph Kingsbury), and councillors Knight, Holland, Bedford, Hill, Conley, Dunlop, Munro, and Curtis. Minutes of proceedings of previous meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence: Two letters from Mr. R. Elsuh, one complaining of an omnibus, the property of Mr. Burgess, being left in Regent-street, to the danger of persons travelling after dark; the other complaining of a quantity of offensive matter draining into his yard from Mr. Burgess' premises. Inspector of nuisances to take immediate action in the matter. A letter from Mr. W. Newell respecting a lane having been closed up for years to the annoyance of the inhabitants. Clerk to make enquiries, and report to the council respecting the same. A letter from Messrs. Millgate and Davies calling the attention of the council to the state of the entrance leading into their premises, and praying that same be repaired. Referred to committee of works. A letter from the Public Works Department, acknowledging the receipt of a letter, the subject of which was the bad state of the road from the railway station to the Enmore Road, and asking assistance from the Government. A letter from the Cook Municipal Council, in reply, referring to a communication emanating from this council to make and form the Camperdown Road through both municipalities. Council Curtis intimated that at the proper time he purposed putting in a notice of motion for a survey, and report of the cost of forming same. Reports: from finance committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £58; report received, and, on the motion of councillor Curtis, seconded by councillor Hill, adopted. From committee of works (7), recommending the pay-sheet from March 19th to April 1st to finance committee for adoption, and reporting to council that they had instructed the surveyor to make a section and report the cost of forming the Stanmore Road; also recommending that some arrangement be entered into with the contractor forming Oxford-street to continue the formation from that street to the railway crossing; also recommending that the £500 voted for white metal be divided between the wards in the following manner—Enmore £190, Kingston £160, and O'Connell £160. Report received, and on the motion of councillor Dunlop seconded by councillor Bedford, adopted. Report of a committee of the whole council appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Mackay, the council clerk, at the late election:—"Your committee beg to report that they have investigated the charge brought against Mr. Mackay, the council clerk, for misconduct at the late election of a councillor for Enmore Ward, by requesting Mr. Newman to use his influence to obtain the return of Mr. Hill. The evidence furnished to substantiate the charge has entirely failed, and your committee have come to a unanimous decision, 'That Mr. Mackay's conduct on the occasion referred to, is blameless, and they therefore fully exonerate him.'" Report received. And on the motion of councillor Munro, seconded by councillor [illegible] adopted. Report from surveyor, estimating cost of forming James-street; report received and adopted. Miscellaneous business:—Moved by councillor Curtis, seconded by councillor Hill, and carried, "That the clerk be instructed to write to owners of two wells—one in Prospect-street, and the other in Edgware Road—and require that they be properly secured." Councillor Curtis wished to bring under the notice of the council the fact that a house of ill-fame existed in Hordern-street, and wished that action might be taken under clause 28 of the Municipal By-laws, as the place was a thorough disgrace to the neighbourhood. Councillor Holland wished to ask the chairman if Mr. Stenhouse had been written to conveying this council's thanks for his exertions in assisting the chairman of the suburban municipalities in framing their revision of the Amended Municipalities Bill? if not, he trusted that the clerk would be instructed to do so immediately. Councillor Munro moved, seconded by councillor Hill, and carried, "That, for the purpose of testing the legality of our by-laws, the chairman be requested to engage the services of a solicitor to conduct a case under them." Declaration of office of auditor handed in by the chairman from Mr. H. Phillips, duly signed and attested. Councillor Curtis moved, seconded by councillor Holland, and carried, "That Mr. Thomas Moon's account for residue of contract for kerbing and guttering the west side of the Newtown Road be paid." Councillor Holland wished to know the reason motions passed some time since were not proceeded with, he alluded particularly to the kerbing and guttering from the Railway Bridge to Holt-street, and the formation and metalling of Station-street, for which there was a sum of £80 voted. He had been spoken to repeatedly about the matter, and trusted the works would proceed without delay. Motions of which notice has been given:—Moved by councillor Knight, seconded by councillor Conley, "That this council grant the sum of £80 for kerbing and guttering Wellington, Regent, Denison, and Australia streets on the fall of these streets from Lennox-street." Councillor Munro moved, seconded by councillor Dunlop, "That this council do now adjourn until Wednesday next." Motion put and lost. Councillor Munro moved a number of amendments with the object of reducing the amount asked for. Councillor H[illegible] moved and councillor Munro seconded, "That the debate on councillor Knight's motion be adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th instant, at half-past 7 p.m.," put and carried. Councillor Munro moved, seconded by councillor Bedford, and carried, "That this meeting be now adjourned to Wednesday next, at half-past 7 p.m."—Wednesday, April 6th: The council resumed the consideration of councillor Knight's motion to kerb and gutter Wellington, Regent, Denison, and Australia streets. There being no further amendment moved, the original motion was put and carried. Councillor Conley moved, seconded by councillor Knight, "That this council see the urgent necessity to suspend the inspector of nuisances, on account of his gross negligence in not fulfilling the duties of his office, and that the duties of the office be vested in the working overseer at an advanced rate of wages." Amendment, made by councillor Holland, seconded by councillor Dunlop, and carried, "That this council appoint a committee of the whole council to enquire into the charges brought against the inspector of nuisances, Mr. Thomas Goodin, and that the inquiry take place on Monday next." Moved by councillor Holland, seconded by councillor Curtis, and carried, "That the sum of £30 be expended in clearing water tables, making good footpaths, and white metalling the Enmore Road, from Mr. Josephson's gate to the junction of the Stanmore Road. Moved by councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Conley, and carried, "That a footpath and water-table be formed at Horbury-terrace by day labour at a cost not exceeding £10." Moved by councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Knight, and carried, "That the clerk be instructed to make an estimate of the probable cost of metalling with white metal Denison, Regent, Wellington and Oxford streets, and report the same at next meeting of council." Notices of motion handed in from councillors Curtis (2), Knight, Bedford, and Munro. This terminated the proceedings, and the council separated.

MUNICIPALITY OF COOK.—The weekly meeting of the council was held at the council chambers, Camperdown, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 7 p m. Present—the chairman, Mr. James Larkin; councillors Bartley and M'Grath. Minutes of previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. The following correspondence was read, viz.: Letter to the Newtown municipal council respecting co-operation in carrying out works required on the Camperdown Road; letter to Mr. Langhorne (assessor) respecting alterations in the headings, &c., in the assessment book. The chairman stated that the quarterly meeting of the council, pursuant to notice, and as by law required to be held at noon, on Monday, 4th instant, was, in consequence of a quorum not being present, adjourned till Wednesday, 6th instant. Letters from Messrs. Macarthy and Son forwarding mortgage deed for the security of £800 with Australian Joint Bank. Resolved, That the mortgage deed, when completed, be forwarded to Messrs. Macarthy and Son, and that the common seal of the Corporation be affixed thereto. The chairman of the improvement committee brought up a report dated April 1 (No. 5) recommending by way of supplementary estimate for completing improvements in Australia street, Missenden road, Camperdown road, and for general works, amounting in the whole to £146. The report, upon the motion of councillors Bartley and M'Grath, was received and adopted. council resolved that a cheque for £1 15s be drawn to enable the clerk to procure articles required for the measuring of works, &c. The council then adjourned. First quarterly meeting of the council was held at the Council Chambers, Camperdown, on Wednesday, 6th instant, pursuant to adjournment. Present—chairman, Mr. James Larkin; councillors Bartley and M'Grath. Minutes of previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. The clerk read quarterly report of proceedings of the council, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1864, which was signed by the chairman and adopted. The council then rose.

MARRICKVILLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council took place at 7 p.m. on the 1st instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. J. Russell Jones), and councillors Amner, Morey, Almond, and Beer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The correspondence was then read, as under:—1st. From the Registrar-General, drawing attention to his circular of the 1st December, 1863. The clerk was instructed to furnish the required information. 2nd From Mr. James Newman, of Newtown, requesting payment for four days' labour for himself and man in forming the footpath on the Illawarra Road. The clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Newman that the council is of opinion that he has no claim upon them for the work performed as he did not complete his contract. Specifications for the formation of Wemyss-street were laid upon the table. It was proposed by Mr. Amner, seconded by Mr. Morey, and carried, "That the specification now submitted be adopted, and that tenders be invited for the formation of Wemyss-street in accordance with them, to be opened at the next meeting of the council. The report of the finance committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £32 11s 9d., was brought up, and, on the motion of Mr. Amner, seconded by Mr. Morey, adopted. It was then proposed by Mr. Morey, seconded by Mr. Almond, and carried, "That the sum of £15 be advanced to the clerk to pay expenses until the next meeting." It was also proposed by Mr. Amner, seconded by Mr. Morey, and carried, "That the report of a committee of the whole council recommending that the clerk's salary be raised to £132 per annum, be adopted." This terminated the proceedings, and the council rose.

DOUBLING THE ENGLISH POSTAGE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have seen, not without dismay and astonishment, the determination of the Home Government to *double* the cost of postage to the Australian colonies. It seems passing strange, in these days of progress and enlightenment, to have presented to us a measure of such obvious retrogression—dictated apparently by a futile attempt—for futile I am persuaded in practice it will prove—to make the receipts commensurate with the expenses incurred. Can any one doubt for a moment that the increased charge will diminish the number of letters transmitted through the post in a degree corresponding to such increase? I fondly thought that the eminent success (with all its concomitant advantages to society) which has attended the introduction of uniform and low rate of postage in England, and for which the name of the author, Rowland Hill, will descend to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of his age, would have prevented the infliction of so great an evil on the colonies as is likely to arise from the measure in question. The benefits of the facility of commercial and social communications are not to be weighed in the scale of mere fiscal considerations. Is it nothing to England to enable her children, separated by so many thousand miles, to communicate with each other at a moderate charge? I sincerely trust that, whatever may be the ultimate decision of the home authorities on this important question, those of this and the other Australian colonies will not adopt so injurious a measure. In the United Kingdom, the doubling of the charge will no doubt be more severely felt from the comparatively low rate of wages which the labouring classes are there enabled to obtain, but even here it will tend greatly to impede the facility of correspondence. It is difficult to suppose that the present able and enlightened Chancellor of the Exchequer could have given his consent to a measure so much opposed to his usual progressive course of policy. The postal revenue of the United Kingdom yields a surplus over expenditure of about a million and a half, but from this must be deducted a large amount paid in the way of subsidy to the steam navigation companies which convey the mails to distant countries. We know, however, that besides facilitating postal communication, the granting of subsidies has another and not less important object—that of improving the national skill in steam navigation, and providing in case of war a large steam navy—for all ships employed in this service must be constructed for war purposes, in such manner as the Lords of the Admiralty may direct, and may be taken over by the Government on certain terms whenever the public interests may render their purchase necessary or expedient. It is difficult to conceive any more beneficial manner in which the surplus postal revenue could be employed.

That astute and far-seeing ruler Napoleon III has not been unwilling to profit by this example, for the subsidies paid to the French company which has undertaken the Indian postal service are greatly in excess of those paid by the British Government, whilst the French settlements in the East are comparatively few and unimportant; so that the chief object seems to be rather to improve steam navigation, and to supply a steam fleet to meet the possible contingency of war, than to provide for the postal service.

I doubt, myself, the policy of attempting to make this service one of revenue. It accomplishes, when ably and wisely conducted, other and more important objects.

In this colony for many years the cost of postal communication has been much greater than the receipts, but I am quite disposed to believe that any loss of revenue which has thereby been sustained has been much more than compensated for by the advantages which the public have derived from the facility of correspondence thus afforded to them. In the United States of America the cost of the postal service over the receipts in 1862 was more than two millions sterling, plainly indicating the high appreciation entertained in that progressive country of the value of facilitating by cheap rates of postage the correspondence of its inhabitants.

I have ventured on these observations in the hope that they may induce you to take the matter up in the same enlightened spirit which characterises your manner of dealing with all subjects affecting the common weal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM.

THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.—The *Young Daily Tribune* of the 6th instant thus writes:—Tipperary Gully supports about three hundred people, chiefly married, where snug houses and "pumpkin patches" are pretty thickly scattered over the gully. Many of the weaker sex may be seen winding up wash dirt out of a fifty feet hole. The work done is chiefly confined to fossicking old claims for "blocks" and headings. Many are engaged washing the headings on top, and no doubt earn a comfortable living. Spring Creek supports a large number of "fossickers," and what are technically termed "duck gobblers," who manage, by strict economy, to earn a living. From Dickenson's store to the junction of this creek with the main creek there is a large extent of ground. which, if worked systematically, in large claims, by machinery, would prove remunerative to the owners. The ground is wet—some of it very wet; and the ordinary "whip," or "whim," cannot sufficiently beat the water to enable the claim owners to be paid for their labour. Quantity, as well as quality, is what is required in such ground to make it pay; but we are afraid that the introduction of steam-power is too remote a probability ever to be realised on this gold-field—Stoney Creek: A few hundred "block and pillar men" and "fossickers." It wears a very deserted aspect. On our way from "Cickel's" to the Wombat Rush—a distance of over three miles—we counted but four wooden windlasses and thirteen men. Many persons are removing from other parts of the gold-field, and settling down here for the winter—waiting "for something turning up."—Wombat Rush is about one mile from Wombat, on the road to Young, in a gully running from the head of Stoney Creek, and although small, affords profitable employment to about 300 men. The sinking is shallow—not exceeding twenty-five feet. The wash-dirt varies from a few inches to two feet, and yields from five dwts. to three-quarters of an ounce to the load. It is nearly worked out; and several parties from it intend prospecting the country to the westward of Wombat, in the direction of Numba, where gold is supposed to be heavily deposited. Old Wombat still pursues the even tenor of its way, jogging along steadily and quietly, supporting a small but settled population. As most of the ground around this part of the gold-field is shallow, and gold being more or less distributed through it from top to bottom, a fine opening exists for the construction of puddling machines, several of which are erected, and, we are informed, paying well; but, from the disinclination shown to take up old ground, it would appear that this gold-field has not yet arrived at that stage of its existence when machinery is necessary to its proper working, and to make ground productive which at present is lying idle, producing nothing but a plentiful crop of thistles. Back Creek is occupied by about fifty men the majority of whom are "doing a strike on the quiet." Several claims opposite the Post Office Store are getting 13 dwts. to the load, and three feet of wash-dirt—fifty five feet sinking. In the vicinity of Young, a large number of miners find employment on the old ground, and in the innumerable small gullies running down from hills around the town. There is a good rush near Leggatt's stock-yard, and nearly opposite Deely's "Limerick Arms." We noticed about fifty claims at work. The sinking is from twenty to thirty-five feet, some claims yielding nearly an ounce to the load, with a foot of wash-dirt. In a gully heading from the western extremity of the Quartz Reef Range, some payable claims are being worked, yielding, in several instances, over an ounce to the load.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved WIFE, MARIANNETTE; to move from his residence, King-street, near George-street, TOMORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL and CO., undertakers, King and Riley streets. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. DAVID HIGGINS are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Daughter MARY ELLEN, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to move from her mother's residence, Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, at the above hour precisely. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street, and South Head Road.

THE RICHARDSON FUND.—The Committee have prepared for circulation amongst the subscribers a statement showing the result of their labours.

Should any of the subscribers not have received this circular, they are requested to apply to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Robert Johnson, or to the treasurer, Mr. G. K. Ingelow.

The following sums have been received by the treasurer from friends who have not given in their names, and who are therefore requested to receive this acknowledgment. A copy of the circular is at the disposal of these subscribers.

	£	s.	d.
O. V. U. I.	£4	17	8
G. G. G.	3	3	0
J. & S. G.	2	2	0
Anonymous, 21-1-64	1	0	0
A Friend, through Mr. Adam	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto Mr. Johnson	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto W. D—	2	0	0
Sympathy, through Dean of Sydney	1	0	0

DOGS FOR SALE.—Two fine Kangaroo Dogs, one Scotch Colley Sheep Dog, and an English Terrier, only 4 lbs. weight. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

A LADY (Protestant), with unexceptional references, is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT either as COMPANION to an elderly lady, or as GOVERNESS in a family. As her desire is to obtain a comfortable home, the amount of emolument will be a matter of secondary consideration. Address X. Y. Z., care of Messrs. Smyth and Wells, Hunter-street.

A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping, is open for ENGAGEMENT for a few weeks, to copy papers, or post up books. Address C. J., HERALD Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER who has some spare time in the evenings is desirous of keeping Tradesmen's Books or Accounts. Offers to be addressed to B. W., HERALD Office.

AN expeditious Writer and good Accountant seeks employment as CLERK, or CLERK and STOREMAN—is not afraid of work. Good references. Address, W. H., 56 Crown-street East.

A COMPETENT Female COOK will meet with immediate Engagement. Criterion Hotel, King and York streets.

A SMART YOUTH Wanted, by JOHN WILSON, 552, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's.

A THOROUGH General SERVANT wanted in a family of three. Clifton Cottage, Victoria-st. North.

A BOY Wanted, as Light PORTER. SHERLOCK and MURRAY, 654, Brickfield-hill.

BOY WANTED, about 13 years old. MURRAY'S, wire worker, corner Bathurst and Pitt streets.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS WANTED.—Two good Hands. J. SKINNER, 404, George-street.

GROCER'S ASSISTANT.—Wanted, a Youth who has been two or three years in the trade; good character indispensable. Apply S. ROBINSON, Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s.

GOVERNESS.—A Young LADY wishes an ENGAGEMENT to instruct a family of young children in a sound English education, music, dancing, and the rudiments of French. Address, M. P., General Post Office.

GOVERNESS wanted for the country. Requirements, English, music, and dancing. L. S. O., Post Office.

LODGING for a respectable single young man at 166, Clarence-street North.

MONEY.—WANTED, to borrow £200 for a short period. Good interest and security given. Address F. L. T., HERALD Office.

OCCASIONAL CLERK.—Merchants', Traders', and others books posted, and accounts made out on the most reasonable terms by the hour, day, week or contract, by an experienced accountant. S. HERD, Botany-street, Redfern.

POODLES.—Wanted, to purchase, two first-class Poodles; sound ones. J. W. CRAWLEY, Market.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS, thoroughly efficient, required immediately. Apply by letter, O. Y., No. 2, Hyde Park-terrace.

REQUIRED, a respectable YOUTH, who writes a good hand and has some knowledge of book-keeping. Apply by letter to Box No. 118, G. P. O.

SMART BOY Wanted. J. MOSES, grocer, 625, George-street, Haymarket.

SHOP-WALKER.—Wanted, a smart, energetic, young MAN for the Drapery, in a large country store (Bathurst). Apply S. ROBINSON, Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS and DRAPERS.—Wanted, by a good pushing hand, a SITUATION as above. New Zealand preferred. First-class reference. C. G., HERALD Office.

TO MILLINERS or DRESSMAKERS.—A young lady wishes to place herself in a respectable house to learn either of the abovenamed businesses, with board and residence. A premium given. Address H. L., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, by a first-class MAN of Business, an Engagement in the Mantle Department—one who has a thorough knowledge of the trade. Any house desirous of extending that branch a good opportunity affords. Address BUSINESS, HERALD Office.

TO SHOPKEEPERS, Tradespeople, and others.—Have your Books posted up and your accounts collected. The advertiser is open for a partial or full engagement for posting up and balancing books, adjusting accounts, and collecting debts. Rents collected or enforced under the Landlord and Tenants Act. Security given, if required. Address LEDGER, HERALD Office.

TO QUARRYMEN and STONEBREAKERS.—WANTED, 100 MEN, accustomed to the above work. Constant employment and good prices given. Apply to Mr. WHITE, near Railway Station, Picton.

TO TAILORS' FOREMEN.—Wanted, a first-class CUTTER, one who thoroughly understands his business. K., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Junior HAND. W. A. M'CRAE, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Silk HAND; salary no object. FAHEY and CO.

VICTORIA CLUB.—WANTED, a COOK (woman). Apply to the Stewardess, between 8 and 9 a.m.

WANTED, a CLICKER, and MEN to make kip boots. E. KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, four CARTS, to draw to the Bay, 1s. 3d. per load. R. MAYE.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. S. NATHAN, muslin stamper, Barnett st., Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who can wash and iron. 112, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Mr. JONES, Crown Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good Sailing BOAT, about twenty feet, half decked. Address E. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active MAN, to work in a garden. JOHN PURCHASE, Somerset Nursery Parramatta.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, about 14. Mrs JONES, dyer, Railway Bridge, from 10 till 1.

WANTED, a strong NURSE GIRL. Apply 333, Pitt-street, near School of Arts.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN, to make mattress cases. 7, Bridge-street.

WANTED, Ten City Bank SHARES. State lowest price. Address X., HERALD office.

WANTED, a fore-cabin STEWARD for the steamer City of Newcastle.

WANTED, a competent COOK. Corner Kent and Margaret streets. Good wages.

WANTED, good Trouser HANDS, 141, Pitt-street, first floor.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby and make herself useful. Apply 63, Crown-street.

WANTED, a competent WAITER. Good wages. Corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at No. 2, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to be generally useful. J. M'GREGOR, 201, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14, as nurse. Mrs. AUSTEN, Rose-terrace, William-street.

WANTED to sell empty ale HOGSHEADS. Oak Tavern, Upper Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at No. 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to nurse a baby. 629, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to pork butchering. J. ANDREAS, 658, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Three good BOYS, to paint drays. Apply to JOSEPH BAYLISS, wheelwright, George-st.

WANTED, a smart active YOUTH, accustomed to the boot trade. WATSON, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 years, 68, Buckingham-street, Cleveland Paddocks.

WANTED, a LAD, to work in a butcher's shop. 21, Kent-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a General SERVANT of good character. 31, Lower Fort-street, near Omnibus Stand.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as Stewardess. Address E. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady active GIRL, as general servant. Apply Cypress Cottage, Abercrombie-street.

WANTED to place a BOY, 15, in an office. Salary no object. 159, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a few respectable working men to Board and Lodge at 290, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS to teach English, music, and dancing. Salary £50. The Home, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a good HORSE SHOER. Apply W. SWAN, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a Coach PAINTER, for a small job. GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH. Apply to W. BROCKLEBANK, Glebe Dispensary, Glebe.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Wellington Inn, Parramatta-st., at half-past 8; or to T. Lloyd, Norwood.

WANTED, a second-hand Baker's PATENT MANGLE, in good order. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a CARTER. P. M'CARROLL, butcher, Redfern.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT (Protestant). 32, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13, to mind a baby. 4, Smith-street, off Campbell-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. JOHNSON, 225, George-street.

WANTED, a MILLER, for the country. Apply to LAWRENCE KENDALL, Argyle Steam Mills.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, TWO good JOINERS. Apply to S. CUTLER, builder, Burwood.

WANTED, a LAD, at SMITH'S General Printing-office, opposite the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as Light Porter. STAPLES and SEYMOUR, 64, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. HARRY MACKENZIE, 87, Victoria street North.

WANTED, a clean active GIRL, to assist in housework, 80, William-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged woman, as General SERVANT, 35, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GROOM, wages 30s. per week, board and lodging. P. M'CARROLL, butcher, Redfern.

WANTED, Skirt HANDS, corner of Liverpool and Victoria streets. Mrs. MURPHY'S, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to SELL Six Milch COWS and custom. Apply to Mr. JOHN WELSHMAN, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. TAYLOR, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a good Shoeing SMITH, at J. SILK'S, Shoeing Forge, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to the Coach-body Making. LARTER, coach-builder, Elizabeth st.

WANTED, strong LAD accustomed to work in Smith's Shop. LARTER, coach builder, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good SALESWOMAN. W. A. M'CREA, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, BILLIARD MARKER, for the Queen's Hotel, Wollongong. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE or COTTAGE, containing four rooms, kitchen, and yard. State particulars to A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply between 10 and 1, Mrs. HOWLETT, 500, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a four-horse Set of Silver-plated HARNESS (new). B. SCULLY, Imperial Livery Stables, William-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a Dressmaker, who can do plain needlework and assist in housework. Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, for a barque at Newcastle. Apply early this morning, to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

WANTED, general BLACKSMITH, that can shoe horses. W. BROWN, blacksmith, Darlinghurst Road, top William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Must be a good laundress. Protestant. 5, Grimes Buildings, Argyle-street.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENT by first-class Dressmaker. Country preferred. E. M., Mr. Thomas', Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by an English Person, SITUATION as House or Parlour Maid. Country preferred. A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a general SERVANT for the country. Apply to Mrs. ARNOLD, next Bodiam House, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED immediately, a Monthly NURSE. Apply from 9 to 10, to Mrs. ISAAC MOSS, 714, George-street South.

WANTED, to purchase Old Fire BARS in any quantity. Apply 67, George-street, Manly Beach Steamers' Office.

WANTED, by an old Gentleman, who is a first-rate arithmetician and bookkeeper, a SITUATION as SCHOOLMASTER or teacher in a family. Address P. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT—must be a good laundress and plain cook. Character from last place indispensable. Enquire at E. Ramsay's, grocer, &c., Balmain.

WANTED, by a respectable English person, a SITUATION as Lady's Maid, or Needlewoman, or assist in a shop; thoroughly understands dressmaking and plain needlework. H. H., Post Office, Canterbury, near Sydney.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, who can teach English and music; none but a competent person need apply; references required. Apply to D. KENNA, Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, 50 MEN to make strong kip boots. Highest wages; constant employment. Sydney Boot Factory, 459, Castlereagh-street, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a SITUATION as house or parlour MAID. Address, by letter, to A. B., care of F. Larter, agent, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Person, to take charge of a Boy, aged 3 years, for a short period. For particulars, apply by letter, A. B., Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

WANTED, a superior young Person as BARMAID; must write well and thoroughly understand the duties of a first-class establishment; testimonials required. Apply to Mrs. BURNS, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MASTER; also, a CHIEF ENGINEER for the steamer ALFORD. Apply, with testimonials, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, NEEDLEWORK, by the day; is very good dressmaker. S. W., care of Miss Goodes, furniture dealer, 66, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION on Farm or Station; is well acquainted with both. Can keep books, and is willing to do anything that may be required. C. S. B., F. Larter's, South Head Road.

WANTED, in the Lachlan district, a GOVERNESS, to instruct three children under nine years of age in English and music. A member of the Church of England preferred. Salary, forty pounds per annum, and a free passage per mail from Sydney. Apply J. P., Marengo.

WANTED, a Shepherd, Farming Man, Man as Horse Servant, Milkman, Gardener, Man to drive a horse team with reins; Boy, for a town butcher; Married Couples; aged Woman as Nurse; General House Servants and Laundresses for town and country. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—Applications, in writing, from gentlemen desirous of filling the office of Wharfinger or Shipping Manager at Newcastle, will be received by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained. GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.

WANTED, for a Hotel in the country, a first class BARMAID; also, a HOUSEMAID, who understands needlework, must have good references. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, to JAMES SINGER, at the Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, corner of Margaret and Kent streets.

A WIDOW LADY wishes to LET a part of her HOUSE. Moderate terms. 71, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

A FURNISHED Front BEDROOM for a gentleman, or two friends; board if required. 147, Pitt-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET, in a private family. 3, Gloucester-street North.

A HOUSE to be LET or SOLD, at Burwood. Apply J. SEALE, George-street, Sydney.

A COMFORTABLE airy Bedroom vacant, with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS.—Families from England or the country can be accommodated at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS for Gentleman and Lady, and Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. 200, Upper Palmer-street.

VACANCIES for BOARDERS, at £1 per week, at 199, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

BEDROOM vacant, opening on balcony. Mrs. SMITH, Oak Tavern, Upper Riley-street, Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, a drawing-room, with use of piano, and three bedrooms vacant. 11, Jamison-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. DOBSON, 221, Castlereagh-st. South, near Market-st. Terms, £1.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. ELDER'S, 204 and 206, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Good stabling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 20, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Single Men. 193, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James' School.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Vacancies for two Gentlemen. Mrs. SAMPSON, Upper Fort-st., Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family, 133, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (private) for a married couple, or lady or gentleman. 28, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Gentlemen desiring comfortable residence, with unexceptionable board, may obtain the same by applying at No. 39, Cumberland-street. The house is near to and commands a view of the harbour.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, at No 2, Park-street, two doors from George-street. Terms, 18s. per week.

BALMAIN.—Water Frontage.—A Private Family can accommodate a Lady or Gentleman with BOARD and RESIDENCE; also private Sitting-room, if required. Apply to E. RAMSAY, grocer and house agent, Balmain.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS (private), for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman, with board, and use of piano; references required. Apply to Mr. BOWYER, grocer, Strawberry Hill.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, Upper William-street, 4 rooms, kitchen, bath-room and out-offices; good garden, and water laid on. Splendid view of the harbour. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FERNBANK, EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—One of these desirable and convenient FAMILY RESIDENCES is now vacant, and can be entered on immediately. It contains nine rooms, with china, pantry, and two dressing-rooms; stable and coach-house. For view and particulars, apply to Mr. J. FREEMAN, Undercliffe; or at 291, George-street.

HANDSOME Suite of APARTMENTS vacant, 18, Castlereagh-street North, next Victoria Club.

HOTEL TO LET—snug little house; terms very low. Apply to Mr. GEDYE, valuator, 333, Pitt-street.

HOTEL, good stand, coming in moderate, proprietor leaving the business. HICHENS GEDYE, Pitt-st.

HOTEL, good business, house doing £100 a week. GEDYE, hotel broker, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH, CLARENDON HOTEL.—Mrs. and the Misses HORNER beg to acquaint their friends they now have very superior APARTMENTS vacant. Terms moderate.

NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, a large Family HOUSE, eight large rooms, kitchens, servants' room, cellars, and large garden grounds, plenty good water, Lavender Bay. Also, four-roomed Cottage, and good kitchen, stone built, Lavender Bay. JOHN CARR.

OFFICE to LET, 352, George-street. Rent, Eight Shillings per week.

STORAGE for Free GOODS, at very low rates. H. E. REID, Clarence-street North.

STORE to LET, doing a snug business with small cost. For particulars apply W. MERRETT, 214½, Pitt-st.

STORES to LET, in New Pitt-street. Apply to J. F. HILLY, Esq.

TO LET, a commodious SHOP and Premises, No. 53, Brickfield-hill. R. BINNIE, 292, George-street.

TO LET, a SHOP in Castlereagh-street, opposite the Theatre. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET, at Darling Point, a COTTAGE, with water frontage. Apply at Grantham, Potts' Point.

TO LET, the SHOP occupied by Mr. Goodman, George-street South. Mrs. BINNIE, 193, William-street.

TO LET, a neat COTTAGE, Duke-street. Apply F. COREN, 112, Dowling-street.

TO LET, 114, Dowling-street, 7 rooms, and kitchen. Apply next door.

TO LET, Two Unfurnished ROOMS, first floor, also kitchen and servant's room. 62, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Yurong-street, 4 rooms, kitchen, cellar, water, &c. C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Wentworth-place. Apply at No. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a SHOP in George-street, opposite the Police Office, occupied by Mr. Lecky. 8, Bligh-st.

TO LET, a snug Furnished BEDROOM. No. 4, Hamilton-terrace. Terms, 8s. per week.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, next Prince of Wales Theatre. Apply Montpelier Hotel.

TO LET, good dry STORES, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, York-street. G. ELWORTHY, 331, George-street.

TO LET, unfurnished APARTMENTS, at 205, Castlereagh-street North. References exchanged.

TO LET, first-rate Business PREMISES, 338, George-street. Apply Central House.

TO LET, first-class OFFICES, Central House, George-street. Apply to E. J. SCRIVENER.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, 5 rooms, at the Glebe; rent, 10s. per week. Apply H. VAUGHAN, King-st.

TO LET, BUTCHER'S SHOP, with a good trade. Mr. GOODWIN, Turon Inn, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, Furnished and Unfurnished APARTMENTS, 190, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, a SHOP and HOUSE, long established as a grocery, and centrally situated. 304, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, HOUSE of 4 rooms and shop, fit for a broker, &c., 249, Sussex-street. Rent £1.

TO LET, furnished, for 9 or 12 months, No. 181, Macquarie-street, now in the occupation of Mr. J. M. Leigh. Apply to WATKINS and LEIGH.

TO LET, WHEATLEIGH HOUSE and grounds, situate on the North Shore, about two miles from the ferry. Apply to WATKINS and LEIGH.

TO LET on HIRE, private CARRIAGES, for weddings and other engagements. B. SCULLY'S, Imperial Livery Stables, William-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, in Duke-street—three rooms and kitchen; yard, and water laid on. Apply 7, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, COTTAGES, in the rear of Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. W. THURLOW, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, No. 3, Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Rent moderate. W. THURLOW, 74, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, a large family HOUSE, at Potts' Point; and also a smaller one at present occupied by Mr. Hilly. Apply 138, Pitt-street.

TO LET.—To Jewellers and others.—SHOP to Let, No. 400½, in the best part of George-street. Apply 400, George-street.

TO LET, PREMISES, in Pitt-street, No. 230, 16 feet frontage, 150 deep. Additions will be made for a permanent tenant. Apply Mr. HILLY, architect, 138, Pitt-street.

TO LET, an old-established BOARDING-HOUSE, with 8 boarders. Every convenience, pleasantly situated, with view of harbour. Early application necessary. SMITH and CO., 140, King-st., opposite Supreme Court.

TO LET, one of those first-class Family RESIDENCES, Grimes-buildings, Lower Fort-street; stable, coach-house, water laid on, and taxes paid. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King sts.; or 2, same buildings.

TO LET, a first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE at Parramatta, near the Court-house. No bonus required, and doing a full trade. Apply H. VAUGHAN, Elizabeth and King streets.

TO LET, in Harnett-street, two HOUSES—one of six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; the other eight rooms, &c.; yards, and water laid on. Apply 7, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo; or Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

TO LET, furnished, a first-class Town RESIDENCE, No. 98, Hunter-street, with dining-room, drawing-room, four bedrooms, servant's room, kitchen and bath rooms, store rooms, coach-house and stables, two pianos; gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. W. S. LYSTER, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET, MILLEWAH, Ashfield, a good Family Residence, containing large and well-ventilated rooms, with ten acres of land, including vinery, orchard, &c. The house is newly papered and beautified, and within a few minutes' walk of the railway station. Apply DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., 406, George-street.

TO LET, first-class PREMISES, suitable for an Hotel or Boarding House, situate in the heart of the city. To an industrious and energetic man, with moderate capital at command, the above opportunity of investing his money is most advantageous. J. O. BRADLY, auctioneer, King-street.

TO LET, a first-rate ready-money GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, to which is attached the hay and corn trade, established for the last sixteen years, situate in William-street, Woolloomooloo. The present proprietor has been very successful, and now wishes to dispose of his business in consequence of his retiring from trade. The stock and fixtures may be taken at a valuation. Apply for particulars to the proprietor, Mr. W. BRENNAN.

TO LET on LEASE, or for SALE on low terms, a water-side stone-built HOUSE, situate in Hen and Chicken Bay, opposite the Gladesville Steam Wharf, and two miles from the Burwood Railway Station. The house consists of five rooms, detached kitchen and servant's room, with nine acres of good garden ground, all cleared and fenced, three acres in full cultivation, and planted with choice fruit trees. For particulars apply to Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street; or to Mr. T. HOBBS, on the premises. Immediate possession can be had.

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